THE
"GIRL FROM FRISCO"
AT
WEST END
CINEMA.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA, IN 1913.

WEST END
CINEMA
THE COOLEST AND THE MOST COMFORTABLE THEATRE IN BOMBAY.

VOL. V NO. 248 BOMBAY: WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 17, 1917. TWO ANNAS

SHIPPING

P. & O. AND BRITISH INDIA

(Companies Incorporated in England.)

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.

STEAMERS of the P. & O. Co., will be despatched to London at frequent intervals calling at Aden, Port Said and Marseilles.

The BRITISH INDIA Co. will despatch Mail steamers for Karachi, Persian Gulf and East and South African ports at frequent intervals.

Terms and Rates of Freight and Passage for P. and O. and B. I., sailings may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.
(Incorporated in Japan.)

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN, VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

For Sailings and Freight apply to

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
BOMBAY BRANCH
Alice Buildings, Fort,
Hornby Road, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA

(Incorporated in Japan.)

HEAD OFFICE.—OSAKA, JAPAN.

Fleet 128 Vessels, Gross Tonnage 819,057.

Steamers will be despatched at regular intervals to Japan via Singapore and Hongkong.

For freight and other particulars regarding sailing, etc., please apply to the Undersigned.

M. UCHIYAMA,
Agent.

Sukhadwalla Building,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE
GREAT AMERICAN REMEDY
Prof. JAMES'
Electro Tonic Pearls

These Pills positively cure sleeplessness, failing memory, brain fag, incapacity, disinclination for work, study or business, general debility and all results of over work and dissipation. In cases of premature old age, involuntary discharges and weariness after slight effort these Pearls effect a wonderful and almost a miraculous cure.

Price: Bottle of 25 Pearls, Rs. 1-4-0
Price: Bottle of 40 Pearls, Rs. 2-0-0.
V. P. Charges, annas four extra.

SOLE AGENTS:

THE ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG AND CHEMICAL CO.
Madras. BOMBAY.

BANKING

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)

Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.

Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

Subscribed Capital £2,000,000
Paid-up Capital £1,000,000
Reserve Fund £1,250,000

Head Office:
26, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.

Branches:

Calcutta	Chittagong	Mombasa
Bombay	Rangoon	Nairobi
Madras	Mandlay	Nakuru
Karachi	Colombo	Kisuma
Lahore	Kandy	Jinja
Amritsar	Newera-Elliya	Kampala
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Entebbe
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point)	Tanga, East Africa
Tuticorin	Zanzibar	Dar-es-Salam, East Africa.
Cochin		

Agents in New York and South America:—
The Anglo-South American Bank, Ltd.
Agents in Mauritius:
Mauritius Commercial Bank.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

are opened for Approved Customers and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum secured does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE

payable in the principal cities of Europe India, Africa, America and Australia ar purchased or collected.

DRAFTS

are granted on the Head Office and Branches, of the Bank and on the Principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia, Remittances may be by telegrams.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividend when due.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.

RALPH KIDD.
Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

Established 1889.

Subscribed Capital ..... Yen 48,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... Yen 36,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... Yen 22,100,000

HEAD OFFICE—YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies at.

Antung Hsein	Calcutta	Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Changchun	London	San Francisco
Darien (Dalne)	Lyons	Shanghai
Hankow	Fongtien (Mukden)	Sydney (Australia)
Harbin	Nagasaki	Seattle (U.S.A.)
Hongkong	Newchwang	Tiehling
Honolulu	New York	Tientsin
Kobe	Osaka	Tokyo
Los Angeles (Cal. U.S.A.)	Pekin	Tsingtau
Liaoyang	Singapore	Tsinanfu

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for One year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

EVERY description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI,
Manager.

Post Box No. 267.
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE EASTERN BANK, LIMITED.

(Incorporated in England.)
HEAD OFFICE:
4, Crosby Square, London, E.C.
BRANCHES:
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, BAGHDAD, BASRAH AND AMARA.

Authorised Capital £1,560,000
Called up Capital £600,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders. £960,000
Reserve Fund £70,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

The Rt. Hon. Lord Balfour of Burleigh, K.T. (Chairman).
Sir Edward Sassoon, Bart. (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon & Co.).
Emile Francqui, Esq., (Director of the Societe Generale de Belgique).
Lieut.-Col. J. Leigh Wood, C.M.G. (Messrs. Brown Shipley & Co.).
J. C. Georges Bouillat, Esq., (Director of the Societe Generale de Paris).
J. S. Haskell, Esq., (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon & Co.).
G. Bromley-Martin, Esq., (Martins Bank, Ltd.)

BOMBAY COMMITTEE:

A. J. Raymond, Esq.
Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, Bart.
Narottam Morarjee Goculdas, Esq.

BOMBAY OFFICE:
Corner of Hornby Road and Church Gate Street.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS FIXED FOR ONE OR TWO YEARS AT THE RATE OF 5 PER CENT. PER ANNUM.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

INTEREST allowed on SAVINGS DEPOSIT Accounts at 4 per cent. per annum.

Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased, loans and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

PURCHASES and SALES of British and Foreign Securities effected on usual terms.

SECURITIES received for safe custody and interest and dividends collected for clients.

D. F. TUCKER,
Manager.

BANKING

THE SUMITOMO BANK
LIMITED.
(Incorporated in Japan.)

Subscribed Capital ..... Yen 30,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... Yen 18,750,000
Reserve Fund ..... Yen 1,600,000

HEAD OFFICE: OSAKA, JAPAN.
BRANCHES AND AGENTS:

Bombay	Kyoto	San Francisco
Hakata	London	Shanghai
Hankau	Moji	Shimonoseki
Hiroshima	Nagoya	Tokyo
Honolulu	New York	Yokohama etc.,
Kobe	Osaka	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received at rates to be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING AND EXCHANGE BUSINESS transacted.

J. SATO, Manager.

Church Gate Street, Bombay.
P. O. Box No. 389.

BANK OF BARODA, LIMITED.

Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of H. H. the Maharaja Gaekwar.

Registered under the Baroda Companies Act III of 1897.

HEAD OFFICE—BARODA.

Branches:—Ahmedabad, Navsari, Mehsana and Surat.

Capital Subscribed ..... Rs. 20,00,000
Capital Paid-up ..... Rs. 10,00,000
Reserve Fund ..... Rs. 5,75,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per year will be allowed

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Received for long or short periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stock at moderate charges, particulars of which may be learnt on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.

Deposits received and interest allowed at 4 per cent. per annum. Rules on application.

C. E. RANDLE,
Manager.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.

Capital Authorized	50,00,000	0	0
Capital Issued	31,00,000	0	0
Capital Subscribed	31,00,000	0	0
Capital Paid-up	16,33,439	15	5
Reserve Funds	11,37,432	8	0

HEAD OFFICE.—LAHORE.

Branches:

Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore Delhi, D. I. Khan, Ferozepore, Gujranwalla Jullundhur, Karachi, Kasur, Lahore City Lyallpur, Ludhiana, Multan City, Peshawar City, Amballa City, Rawalpindi, Sargodha, Sialkot, Patiala, Jummu, Srinagar and Jhelum City.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS. Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS. The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc. of outstations are bought, collected and discounted.

For other particulars and rules of business apply to:—

NAND LAL PURI,
Manager.

THE BOMBAY WIDOW'S PENSION FUND, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1876.

No. 273, Hornby Road, near Fire Brigade Station.

Funded Captal over Two Lakhs.

Investments in Government and approved Securities only.

Regular Deposit with the Controller of Currency of the Government of India in terms of the Insurance Act.

The Accounts are subject to strict audit according to Indian Companies Act.

Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates Mortality Investigation and Valuation is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

The object is to make provision for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. Liberal Surrender Value in case the wife predeceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.

Commission to canvassers.

For details apply for a copy of Rules to—

SANJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

INSURANCE

THE
INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL
ASSURANCE CO., LTD.
(HEAD OFFICE: BOMBAY).

Chairman—The Hon'ble Sir FAZULBHOY CURRIMBHOY, Kt.

Attractive Schemes at Low Rates.

For Prospectus and further particulars—Apply to—

SECRETARIES & MANAGERS,
JIVANLAL, DASTUR & Co.,
113, Esplanade Road, Fort.

HOTELS

DURBAR DELAVER RESTAURANT.

Hot meals of exquisite taste and best quality.

14, GREEN STREET, FORT.

R. K. F. SASANIAN & CO.

Marine Lines, First Lane.

BAKERS & CONFECTIONERS,

GENERAD MERCHANTS AND TOBACCONISTS.

THE
CHEAPEST
FIRST CLASS HOTEL
at which to put up at in Bombay is the

RAILWAY HOTEL

Those visiting Bombay should not fail to try the "Railway" Hotel situated at Charney Road, in a central healthy locality.

DINNER TABLE A SPECIALITY.

Competent Chefs, High Class Wines and Billiard Tables.

Please write to Manager, Railway Hotel, Charney Road, BOMBAY. Telephone No. 511

EASTERN HOTEL.

13, Meadows Street, Bombay.
EXCELLENT CUISINE,
ELECTRIC LIGHTS.
MONTHLY RESIDENTS AT CHEAP RATES

THE EVER POPULAR
EMPRESS HOTEL
NASIK ROAD,
DEOLALI.
MODERATE CHARGES.
FAMOUS FOR CUISINE
SPACIOUS GYMKHANA.

JATAKAVIDYANILAYAM.

Send a copy of your horoscope or your age with any twenty numerical figures. You will be given a true and accurate general Life Reading for Five rupees and for one year to come Rupees Three only.

One rupee for one month.

A trial assures you of the well appreciated Astrological Truths.

DANDIBHATTA RAMAMURTY SASTRY.
Proprietor.

Modekurru,
Kothapeta Post,
Godavari Dt.

TURKO-ROMAN BATH.

WITH MASSAGE AND VIBRATORY MESSAGE
by a qualified Lady.
Separate Chambers for Ladies only.
Insure your Health and Beauty.
Open: 8 a.m. to 9 p.m. Sundays not excepted.

THE POPULAR BATH CHAMBERS,
239, Hornby Road, Fort, opp. Whiteaway Laidlaw.

FOR
ANY THING FASHIONABLE
in Chinese Japanese, French and English Silk Piece Goods, Art Embroidery Work, etc.

A VISIT TO OUR SHOW ROOMS
will more than pay your trouble and will get you a chance to select your equirements from quite a variety of up-to-date articles.

AHMED E. ESAALI.
EMPIRE BUILDING, HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

DON'T FORGET
to make a note in your diary to visit
JAPANESE FINE ARTS
of Lahore, Simla, Murree and Rawalpindi which is to be opened shortly next to National Bank of India, where you can find really Fine Arts of Japan. Wholesale Department at Lakeria Musjid. Specialist in Silk Hosiery of Japan.

SILK! SILK!

If you wish to know WHERE you can have best Silk piece goods and embroidery at the

Lowest Prices,

where you may see designs never seen before, then pay a visit to or write for Patterns (free) stating requirements to

KARANJIA & Co., Ltd.
270, Hornby Road, Fort.
Opposite: Messrs. John Roberts & Co.

SALE BY AUCTION

MESSRS. MEHTA & CO
Auctioneers to the Government and G. I. P. Railway.
No. 53, Medows Street, Fort Bombay.
Telephone No. 1285.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

The undersigned will REMOVE their Rooms to the GROUND FLOOR No. 35, Medows Street, Fort, (just opposite the Military Square Lane) on and from MONDAY, the 12th November, 1917. The other entrance to the above premises is next to the "Advocate of India" Offices, at Dalal Street, Fort.

SALE ON FRIDAY, THE 19TH OCTOBER AT 2-30 P.M. (S.T.)

LAST OPPORTUNITY FOR EQUIPPING OFFICES WITH UP-TO-DATE EVER-LASTING STEEL FURNITURE, Etc. Etc.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY RICH STEEL OFFICE AND HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE OFFICE TABLES WITH FIRE PROOF COMPARTMENTS, VERY LARGE LIBRARY RACKS, UP-TO-DATE FILING CABINETS AND DEVICES BOOK-KEEPERS DESKS, FIRE-PROOF OMNIBUSES FIBRE BASKETS, ETC., ETC.

On FRIDAY, the 19th instant at 2-30 p.m., (S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 25, Medows Street, just opposite the Military Square Lane, the remaining very valuable best special cold rolled steel office and household furniture such as linolium and steel top dining tables of varieties accommodating kitchen cabinets steel-lockers, office steel cupboards, book racks, racks for storing heavy materials, rich office tables, up-to-date filing cabinets and devices, parcel sealers, book shelves, office tables with fire-proof compartments, fire-proof omnibuses useful to banks and large offices, book keepers desks, fibre baskets useful for mills and stores, a very rich library rack, only one of its type and the best one. Sanitary towels, towel holders, tissue paper holders, letter trays etc., etc.

A lot of steel and fibre castors also.

The property of the Steel Equipment Coy.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

Note.—Steel furniture compared to wooden furniture has been invariably found to be more economical also not the least affected by changes of climate or weather besides being vermin proof. Looking to the ever increasing prices of timber now at their zenith this furniture can be safely recommended.

AUCTION SALE OF 80 DRUMS BLEACHING POWDER.

On THURSDAY, the 18th instant at 3-30 p.m., (S.T.), Messrs. MEHTA & Co., will sell by public auction at their Rooms by order of seth Chimanlal Maganlal and on account and at the risk of the defaulting purchaser concerned.

80 Drums each 1 cwt. Bleaching Powder.

MEHTA & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 17th October 1917.

SALE BY AUCTION.

GANDHI & CO
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.
No. 52, Medows Street, Fort.

SALE ON FRIDAY THE 19TH OCTOBER 1917 AT 2-30 P.M. (S.T.).

A GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO INDIVIDUAL BUYERS.

AUCTION SALE OF ALL THE GOODS OF A HOSIERY SHOP.

On FRIDAY, the 19th October, 1917, at 2-30 p.m., (S. T.), Messrs. GANDHI & Co., Auctioneers will sell by public auction at their rooms No. 52 Medows Street (where all the goods have been removed for sale) all the goods of a Hosiery shop including coloured and white English shirts of different sizes, soft and stiff collars, silken handkerchieves, Itonia and white handkerchieves, neck ties, silk mufflers, evening hats, sticks, lady's umbrellas, socks, cotton and woollen undershirts and sweaters, kimona, bed sheets, towels, suite cases, galichas, handbags, thermoses, jewellery boxes, etc., and one lot of boots, shoes and slippers.

The above is on view and will be sold in convenient lots to suit the purchasers.

AUCTION SALE OF 32 CASKS CAUSTIC SODA.

On THURSDAY, the 18th October, 1917, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. GANDHI and Co. will sell by Public Auction, by order of Thaker Narsi Monji at his godown, at Chinch Bunder, and on account and at the risk of defaulting purchasers, Messrs. J. Murray and Co., Ltd.

32 cases Caustic Soda. 76 degree. American.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

GANDHI & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 17th October, 1917.

MENESSE & CO.
NO. 35, HUMMUM STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLEARED CARGO Ex. S. S. "INDIA" LATE S. S. "VORWAERTS."

In accordance with Section 88 of the Sea Customs Act VIII of 1878 and under instructions from the Collector of Customs, Bombay, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on WEDNESDAY, the 17th October 1917, at 4 p.m. (S.T.) at the Town Custom House Fort, the following uncleared and unreleased cargo of the above vessel:—

9 cases bentwood furniture, 10 cases steel bars, 1 case cotton goods, 1 case colour-aniline dye, 10 cases paper books.

On account and at the risk of the first purchaser Purshotam Dulsookram:—

2 cases cotton wicks.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required on the lots being knocked down.

MENESSE & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 17th October 1917.

ADVERTISEMENT AND SUBSCRIPTION RATES

"Wanted," "To be Let," and "For Sale" Advertisements, when not strictly appertaining to any regular business, are charged at the following rates, which must be prepaid:—

Advertisements not exceeding (20 words) 8 annas per insertion; every additional word ½ anna.

Advertisements are not received after 6 p.m. for insertion in the next day's paper.

Domestic Announcements.—6 lines, Rs. 2 per insertion prepaid. Every additional line, annas 4 extra.

Government, Railway, Legal and other Public Notifications.—Twelve annas per line or Rs. 6 per inch. Minimum charge Rs. 2.

Company Prospectuses and Company Notices.—Twelve annas per line or Rs. 6 per inch.

Trade Announcements in Special Short Advertisement Columns.—Two annas per line or Re. 1 per inch. No display allowed.

Educational Announcements.—Six annas per line or Rs. 3 per inch.

All advertisements are payable strictly in advance.

Special contract rates for display advertisements can be had on application to:

THE MANAGING DIRECTOR,
"Bombay Chronicle," Office,
No. 3, Medows Street, Bombay.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

	Daily Rs.	Sunday Rs.
Local	30	5 per annum
Up-country	35	6 per annum.

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS

OUR "Famous Domestic Suites" of 6 Padlocks, 1¾in., with one non-interchangeable key to each lock and 2 master-keys to fit all 6, Rs. 13 per set; with 2 non-interchangeable keys to each Padlock and 2 master-keys, Rs. 15, per set. Excellent for all uses, R. H. PATUCK & Co., 265, Hornby Road.

LEPROSY of ten years standing. Leucoderma and patches of any duration arising from vitiated blood cured radically and permanently in four weeks. Rs. 7/8 per week. Three days treatment sent free for trial. THE EASTERN MEDICINE STORE, 77, Durga, Ch., Mitter Street, Calcutta. 895.

DON'T CONDEMN YOUR TYPEWRITERS—We undertake all sorts of most intricate repair works and execute them in a quite substantial and up-to-date manner at very reasonable charges. Typewriters cleaned, Typewriters overhauled, Typewriters adjusted, Typewriters repaired at lowest charges. Every repair guaranteed. Estimates free. A Rev. Gent. writes "If anyone desires a Typewriter repaired promptly and with care, I am sure he can go to no better place in Bombay than to your Firm."

We repair all makes of Typewriters.

THE GLOBE TYPEWRITING Co.,
86, Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay.
Tele: "Writertype."

HOTELS & HEALTH RESORTS

DEOLALI'S PREMIER HOTEL.—Grand Hotel well-known for Best cusine, cleanliness and home comforts and separate Blocks. Moderate charges. Apply, H. F. SETNA, Proprietor 1000

FRUITS.

SELECTED FRESH FRUITS AND JAMS.—Supplying Kandhar Pears, No. 18, Apples, No. 24, Pomegranates 16 lbs, Grapes 8 lbs., each kind Rs. 9, also assorted kinds of Jams hermetically sealed in 2 lbs. Tins 8; 16 and 24 for Rs. 13, Rs. 24 and Rs. 33 respectively, all charges paid. S. D. HAKIM & Co., QUETTA. Tele. "Hakim." 280

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—A competent SHORTHAND TYPIST. Apply Box No. 10, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

WANTED.—Experienced LINO OPERATORS, those who worked on the latest model No. 4 machines preferred. Apply with testimonials to Box No. 50, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

WANTED for a Native State an experienced L.M.S. or M.B.; B.S. LADY DOCTOR, strong in midwifery. Pay Rs. 150 to 200 p.m. with free quarters. Should apply with testimonials to Box No. 237, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 240

REQUIRED—An expert GEOLOGIST to explore the whole State and to report on future possibilities. Apply with terms and photographs before the 1st of December to THE SENIOR MINISTER, in His Highness' Government, Alwar." 184

WANTED.—A MOTOR MECHANI for Palace Garage Baroda. Onl practical men who can do all sorts of job involved in repairing motor cars, such as forging tempering, fitting, turning, soldering, brazing, valve timing, magneto-repairing and magneto-timing repairing carburetters etc., need apply to the under signed with copies of testimonials. Stating the minimum salary expected. J. FAHEY Baggi Khana Kamdar Broda. 271

SITUATIONS VACANT.

COMPOSITORS WANTED—A few experienced COMPOSITORS at the British India Press, Love Lane, Mazagon, Bombay. 297

WANTED artisans, clerks typists, doctors, railway staff engineers, agents for labourers,—MAYADASS & Co., Employment Agents, 85, Fort Street, Bombay. 266

WANTED—One LL. B. for a State in Rajputana. Salary Rs. 75 to start with. One knowing Hindi preferred. Apply D. H. VAKIL, Dady Seth Agiary Lane, Bombay, 2. 287

WANTED.—A COMPETENT SHARE TRANSFER CLERK with good hand-writing for a local mill. Apply to Box No. 295 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle. 292

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—A competent SHARE TRANSFER CLERK acquainted with a Joint Stock Companies' office work under the Companies' Act. Apply Box No. 20, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

WANTED.—CLERKS on temporary establishment of Kirkee Arsenal to work as LEDGER CLERKS. Those with previous experience of an office preferable. Pay Rs. 35 with prospects of rising to Rs. 50. Apply personally with applications written by the candidate in his own handwriting. 288

WANTED.—An ARCHITECTURAL DRAFTSMAN with previous practical experience. The applicant should state the least salary expected and see the undersigned at their office with bonafide sample drawings. DESAI & BHUTA, Architects No. 1, Hammum Street, Fort. 218.

WANTED for Bombay—BLACK SMITHS, MAULDERS, TURNERS, CHIPPERS, PLATERS, BOILER SMITHS. Pay fix on trial. Apply personally to ABDUL GAFFAR KHAN THEKEDAR, Government Contractor, Sitaram building, 2nd Pir Khan Street, New Nagpada, Bombay. 245

APPLICATIONS are invited for vacancies as ASSISTANT ELECTRICIANS, salary Rs. 70, rising to Rs. 110 with prospects. Applicants are required to have had practical experience in running Oil Engines, Dynamos and maintaining batteries. They must also have qualified at a Technical College. Local applicants should apply in person with their original testimonials. ELECTRICAL ENGINEER TO GOVERNMENT, P.W.D., Ridge Rd., Malabar Hill, Bombay. 300

WANTED.

WANTED.—To purchase, TANNING and LEATHER DRESSING MACHINERY new or secondhand of any description. Send full particulars and prices to the SOUTH INDIAN LEATHER CO., Gantz Road, Vyasarpady, Madras. 281

WANTED—AGENTS by The Eastern Industrial Works for Phenyle. Sealing Wax, Black Japan, etc. Write G. V. MEHTA & Co., Shanghvi Sadan, Sandhurst Road, Bombay. 9559

WANTED—AGENTS for the SALE OF "THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE" in the principal cities of India. For terms communicate with the MANAGING-DIRECTOR, Indian Newspaper Co., Ltd., 6, Medows Street Fort, Bombay.

WANTED orders from Government Officials, private firms, Native States, for mechanics, doctors, clerks, railway staff, labourers, always ready for disposal without compensation, satisfactorily. MAYADASS & Co., Employment Agents, 85, Fort Street, Bombay. 267

WANTED—STUDENTS desirous of joining Colleges to see PRINCIPAL, EMPIRE ENGLISH SCHOOL for Matric and Senior Cambridge, conducted under Educational Experts at Convenient times at 259/261, Hornby Road., opposite Messrs. Cox and Co., FRESH NAMES enrolled for Matric and Cambridge, (July & Dec.) 1918. 815.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—A very decent second-hand 3½ H.-P. "Triumph" MOTOR CYCLE with side car. Just overhauled. On view at Messrs. B. SEQUEIRA & Bros., opposite Bombay Cycle Agency, New Queens Road. 247

PREMIER CYCLE by Appointment to H. M. The King, a small shipment just received. Roadster cycles complete at Rs. 200. WELLINGTON CYCLISTS, Bombay and Poona.

SPECIAL REDUCED PRICES.—Gents. Stout Tan or Black Calf Oxford Walking Shoe; Handsewn Stout Soles, Medium round toes, leather lines, ditto in Gibson Derby Style, sizes 6 to 10. Price Rs. 6-8, from the SOUTH INDIAN LEATHER Co., Gantz Road, Vyasarpady, Madras. 235

FOR SALE—Smart U. H. L. GOLD ART STEEL COMBINATION ROLL TOP Brief and Foolscap size TYPE WRITER TABLES and CABINETS by Toledo Metal Furniture Co., of America, at MEHTA AUCTIONEER'S ROOMS, 53, Medows Street, Fort. 977

FOR SALE—Two very desirable properties of 13½ and 8 acres on an off the Agra Bombay Road, one mile from Bhandup and Mulund stations respectively. Both properties have a house, well and assorted fruit trees including paddy fields and grass lands. Exceptional bargains. Apply Mrs. BOND, Clarke Bunder, Mazagon. 256

FOR SALE

FOR SALE.—Japanese BLEACHING POWDER in drums of 1 cwt. in good condition. Offers invited. Apply to Box No. 296 Advts. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 295

RS. 4,500. Rangoon Oil Debentures 7½ per cent. Repayable February, 1927 at 105. Interest and Principal payable at National Bank Bombay. Wanted offers. Box No. 274, "Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 186

FOR SALE.—The Tata Hydro-Electric Power Supply Company are prepared to receive offers for the remains of a STEAM LAUNCH, the hull of which was destroyed by fire but the engine, etc. of which are intact. The launch lies at Walwhan and may be seen on application to RESIDENT ENGINEER, Tata Works, Lonavla. 293

FOR SALE.—SECOND-HAND MACHINERY in big lots, size 18, 20, 22, 24, 28, 30 ft. by 100 to 150 lbs. pressure Boilers and Steam Engines. Complete Ginning and Press Factories, three bold Calendar Machines, Jiger, Donkeys, Chimneys, Single and Double roller Gins, Double Kapas Opener, etc. For particulars, write to ENGINEER & CO. Pydhonie, Bombay. 296

TO BE LET.

TO BE LET—Flats 263-265, on Moreland Road, with latest sanitary principles in new building. Rent from Rs. 45 upward. Apply WITHIN. 152

PUBLIC NOTICES:

THE LAHORE TRIBUNE.

WANTED—A Capable CHIEF EDITOR for the LAHORE "TRIBUNE,"—a first class daily paper. While following the liberal policy of the paper and freely criticizing men and measures, the Editor will be expected to be careful about his facts and to be moderate in tone and language. Salary Rs. 300 to Rs. 350 p.m., according to qualifications. Applications, with testimonials, record of previous experience, and specimens of writing, should reach the office on or before the 1st November next, and be addressed as follows:—

The TRUSTEES,
C/o. The Manager,
The Tribune Office,
LAHORE.

NOTICE.

WANTED the public to know that Russian Currency Notes (Roubles) can be supplied profitably to them whoever wants. Ask or inform—

GANESHDAS DEVIDAS & Co.,
Brokers,
Near Mandvi Post or
Share Bazar, Bombay.
Telephone No. 2858 9963

COTTON FIRES AT COLABA, 1917.

REWARD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Bombay Fire Insurance Association, believing that the fires at Colaba are due to incendiarism, offer a reward of Rs. 15,000 to any person or persons giving such information as will lead to the detection and conviction of the guilty person or persons concerned.

By order of the Committee,
A. F. FERGUSON & Co.,
Secretaries.
Bombay Fire Insurance Association.
7900.

BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay up to 1 p.m. (S. T.), on THURSDAY, the 1st day of November, 1917 for the work of filling in the low-lying lands, wells and tanks of that part of the City of Bombay, which is situate on the east side of the Soparibag Road and forms portions of the area comprised in the Parel Street Scheme (Scheme No. 31); which said lands, wells and tanks are shown on Plan Registered No. 7358 of 26-1-17 deposited in the office of the Trust Engineer.

2. Form of tender, agreement, etc., may on payment of Rs. 5 be obtained from the Undersigned who will, on application give any further information that may be required.

3. Tenders must be accompanied by a deposit of Rupees Five hundred (500) to be paid to the Engineer of the Board in cash, and to be forfeited in case of withdrawal of tender or of refusal to sign the contract.

4. The Board do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender.

By order of the Board,
(Sd.) N. D. KATRAK,
L.C.E., A.M.I.C.E.,
Offg. Trust Engineer.

Trust Engineer's Office,
Esplanade Road, Fort,
Bombay, 11th October, 1917. 253

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned having dispensed with the services of SHAH BHUGWANDAS GOKULDAS, who was employed in their shop of Swadeshi Check Susi Business, the public are warned not to have any dealings with him in the name or on behalf of the undersigned and the undersigned will not in any way be liable or responsible for any such dealings.

CHOTALAL MANMOHANDAS,
Mulji Jetha Cloth Market,
15th Oct., 1917. 301.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

APPLICATIONS are invited by the Municipal Corporation of the City of Bombay for the appointment of a MUNICIPAL AUDITOR under Section 136 of the City of Bombay Municipal Act III of 1888. The appointment will be for the official year 1918-19, but will be renewable annually at the pleasure of the Corporation. The maximum remneration payable is Rs. 5,000 per annum.

Applicants are requested to state age, experience and present employment, if any, and to send copies only of certificates with their applications which should reach the undersigned not later than the 15th November 1917.

R. P. MASANI,
Municipal Secretary.
Bombay, 4th October, 1917. 143

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

OUR client Mr. GOVINDJI HURSY the sole proprietor of the firm of Hirji Jetha and Co. has been carrying on business as cotton merchant and commission agent under the name style and firm of Messrs. Hirji Jetha and Co. in Bombay.

Our client will as and from the 17th day of October 1917, carry on his business as Cotton Merchant and Commission Agent in cotton under the name, style and firm of Messrs. GOVINDJI HURSY & Co. He will further carry on his business as Commission Agent in seeds and wheat under the name, style and firm of Messrs. Hirji Jetha and Co.

Dated this 16th day of October 1917.
MULLA & MULLA,
298. Attorneys for Mr. Govindji Hursy.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Messrs. MADHOWJI RAMJI, DHANJI KANJI, TRIBHOVANDAS VITHAL and KASHIRAM SHAMJI have contracted to sell to our client Rao Bahadur ANANT SHIVAJI DESAI, the undermentioned property. Any person or persons having or making any claim against the said property by way of sale, mortgage, transfer, lease, exchange, gift, trust, inheritance, possession, lien, or otherwise howsoever is or are requested to make the same known in writing to us at our office at No. 9, Bell Lane, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim and the same if any shall be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of (Pension and Tax) land or ground being portion of a larger piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuage tenements bungalow dwelling houses and chaws standing thereon, situate lying and being at Girgaum Back Road, without the Fort, in the Island and Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 3672 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 87, 299, New No. B/748 2037, Old Survey No. 19 and New Survey No. B/7360 and bounded as folows that is to say on or towards the East by the property of Shapurji Sorabji Mahimwalla and partly by the property of Ganpatrao Nana Shete, on or towards the West by the property of Church Mission and partly by the Fire temple or Agiary premises, belonging to the estate of Jehangir Bezonji deceased, on or towards the north by land said to belong to Tribhuvandas Varjivandas and on or towards the south by the said Girgaum Back Road and which said messuages or tenements are assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under D Ward No. 1671 and street No. 1, D. Ward No. 1672-73 and Street Nos. 2,221,223 and 3, D. Ward No. 1675 and Street No. 5, D. Ward Nos. 1676 (1), 1676 (2) and Street No. 6, 6A, D. Ward No. 1677 (1) and Street No. 7, D. Ward No. 1677 (2) and Street No. 7A, D. Ward No. 1678 and Street No. 8, D. Ward No. 1679 and Street No. 9, D. Ward Nos. 1680 and 1681 and Street Nos. 10 and 11, D. Ward Nos 1682. 1683 (1) and Street Nos. 12 and 13 and D. Ward No. 1683 (2) and Street No. 13A.

Dated this 16th day of October 1917.
MATUBHAI JAMIETRAM & MADAN.
299 Purchasers Attorneys.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that BHASKER SADANAND TURKHUD, GHANSHYAM SADANAND TURKHUD, MUKTABAI SADANAND TURKHUD, KANTABAI SADANAND TURKHUD and OOMABAI SADANAND TURKHUD have contracted to sell the property described in the schedule hereto to our client.

Any person having any claim or interest by way of sale, mortgage gift, inheritance, lease lien, share easement or otherwise to or affecting the said property or any part thereof is hereby required to give notice thereof to the undersigned at their office at No. 3, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay, within fourteen days from the date hereof, otherwise the matter will be completed without any regard to any such claim or interest as aforesaid and all such claims if any, will be deemed to have been waived.

SCHEDULE.

All that piece or parcel of Pension and Tax land or ground together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate lying and being at the Junction of Kakadwadi Road, and Kandewadi Road, without the Fort, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 93, New No. 805, Old Survey No. 533 and New Survey No. 7824 and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Taxes under D Ward Nos. 900, 955 (1) and (2) Street Nos. 56, 58, 2, 2A and containing by admeasurement 651 square yards or thereabouts and bounded as follows that is to say on or towards the East by Kakadwadi Road, on or to wards the West by the property of Dr. Atmaram Pandurang, on or towards the North by the property of Sheth Dharamsey Bhawan and on or towards the South by the Kandewadi Road.

PANDIA & Co.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
Dated this 9th day of October, 1917. 193

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that SORABJI DADABHOY DUBASH has contracted to sell the property belonging to him and described in the Schedule hereto to our client.

Any person having any claim or interest by way of sale, mortgage, gift, inheritance, lease, lien share, easement or otherwise to or affecting the said property or any part thereof is hereby required to give notice thereof to the undersigned at their Office at No. 3, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay, within fourteen days from the date hereof, otherwise the matter will be completed without any regard to any such claim or interest as aforesaid and all such claims, if any, will be deemed to have been waived.

SCHEDULE.

All that piece or parcel of freehold land or ground situate at Bawan Khane Lane at Chowpati in the Island and Registration District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 1880 square yards or thereabouts be the same a little more or less and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 489, New No. 2478, Old Survey No. 665, and New Survey No. 7307 and bounded on or towards the North by the Parbhu Sanitarium on or towards the East by the Gamdevi Road or Harvey Road, on or towards the South by the Chowpatti Road leading to Babulnath Temple and on or towards the West by the property of the Vendor and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under Ward D. Nos. 2647(1), (3) Street Nos. 75, 75B.

Dated this 15th day of October, 1917.
PANDIA & Co.,
289 Purchaser's Attorneys.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Bai JAIJEE, widow and executrix of CAWASJI SORABJI BHEDWAR and HORMUSJI CAWASJI BHEDWAR have contracted to sell to our clients FRAMROZE DINSHAW TARAPOREWALLA, VICAJI DINSHAW TARAPOREWALLA and HIRJI DINSHAW TARAPOREWALLA, carrying on business in partnership as Book-sellers under the name style and firm of Messrs. D. B. Taraporewalla Sons and Co., the undermentioned property. All persons therefore, having any claim in or to the said property by way of inheritance, bequest charge, gift, mortgage, lease, lien, sale, trust or otherwise howsoever, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office No. 113, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claims and all such claims if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece of redeemed Pension and Tax land containing by admeasurement 1400 square yards or thereabouts (of which a portion admeasuring 50 square yards is leasehold) forming part of a larger piece of land which latter is registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old No. 564, Collector's New No. 2657, Old Survey No. 45 and New Survey No. 1/7337 together with the tenement or building standing thereon assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward D Nos. 2918(3) (4) and Street Nos. 5B., 5C. all which premises are situate on the Gowalia Tank Road in the City and Registration District and Sub-District of Bombay and are bounded on or towards the East partly by the property of Nanabhoy Bomanji and partly by Edulji Merwanji Dubash on or towards the West partly by Plot Nos. 1 and 2 of Improvement Trust Gamdevi Estate on or towards the North by Gowalia Tank Road and on or towards the South by other property belonging to the Vendors contracted to be sold to Mr. Darabshaw B. Dubash.

Dated this 17th day of October, 1917.
ARDESHIR HORMASJI DINSHAW & Co.
291. Purchasers' Attorneys.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King Defender of the Faith Emperor of India.

Petition for Probate of the last Will and Testament and Codicil thereto of KANOBA RANCHHODAS KIRTIKAR, late of Bombay Pathare Prabhu Hindu Inhabitant, a retired Lieut-Colonel in the Indian Medical Service, widower ..... Deceased.

MANKUBAI, wife of GANPATRAO ATMARAMJI AJINKYA and the said GANPATRAO ATMARAMJI AJINKYA, a Managing Clerk, in the employment of Messrs. Mirza Mirza and Mangaldas, Attorneys of the High Court, both of Bombay Pathare Prabhu Hindu Inhabitants both residing at Girgaum Back Road, without the Fort. ..... Petitioners.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Probate.

Witness SIR STANLEY LOCKHART BATCHELOR, Knight, Acting Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this First day of October in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and seventeen and in the eighth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court of Bombay.

(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI,
Ag. Registrar.

(Sd.) W. J. HOWARD.

The 1st day of October, 1917.
(Sd.) Messrs. NANU HORMASJI & Co.
294. Petitioner's Attorneys.

SALE BY AUCTION.

J. S. MODY & CO.

10, APOLLO STREET, FORT
Telephone No. 3409.

AUCTION SALE ON SUNDAY, THE 21ST OCTOBER, 1917, AT 2-30 P.M. (S. T.).

On SUNDAY, the 21st day of October, 1917, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction in the bungalow "Parkfield" behind the Morarji Gokaldas Mills, on Government Gate Road, Parel, very valuable teakwood and blackwood household furniture, etc., comprising sliding dining table, chairs, handsome sideboard, dinner waggon, dumbwaiter, meatsafes, rich glass and porcelainware, marble top tables, fancy teapoys, rich vases, carpets, handsome cabinets, writing tables, upholstered drawing room suite, easy chairs, corner cabinets, single and double bedsteads, handsome almyrahs, clothes and gown presses, dressing and washhand tables, sofas, book cases, etc., etc.

The property of H. Fox, Esq., and others.

Catalogues will be published and the property is on view.

J. S. MODY & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 17th October, 1917.

SALE BY AUCTION.

MESSRS. SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS.
21, Medows Street.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY SITUATE AT LALWADY PAREL.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co., Auctioneers, will under instructions from and by order of Messrs. Hiralal Damoderdas, Amratlal Damodardas, Laloobhai Damoderdas and Manilal Damoderdas the Mortgagees, and on account and at the risk of Narsi Virji Mehta, the Mortgagor and pursuant to the power of sale reserved to the Mortgagee, under the Indenture, of Mortgage dated 14th December, 1911, sell by Public Auction, on SATURDAY, the 20th day of October, 1917, at 4-30 p.m., (S.T.), on the premises the undermentioned property:—

PARTICULARS OF PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, containing by admeasurement 800 square yards or thereabouts together with all messuages, tenement or buildings standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Lalwadi, Parel, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 91, and New No. 16581 Old Survey No. 2, and New Survey No. 2514, and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under Ward No. 1009 (1), and Street No. 2, and bounded on or towards the East by the portion of vacant land of Mahomed Hassan Shaik Ahmed Makba and others, on or towards the West by the land leased to the said Mahomed Hassan Sheikh Ahmed Makba and others, on or towards the North by a private passage, and on or towards the South by a sweepers passage or private passage.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Pandia and Co. Attorneys for Mortgagees, at their Office, No. 3, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay, or to the Undersigned, Auctioneers.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE BUNGLOW SITUATE AT WALKESHWAR ROAD, OUT OF FORT, BOMBAY.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co., Auctioneers, will under instructions from and by order of Messrs. Captain and Vaidya, Attorneys for the Mortgagee Mr. Gulam Husein Sale Mahomed Peer Mahomed and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagor Goswami Pradumanlal Muridhar Maharaj and in exercise of the power of sale reserved to the Mortgagee under the Indenture of Mortgage dated the 23rd day of August, 1916 and made between the said Mortgagor of the one part and the said Mortgagee of the other part sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 31st day of October, 1917 at 4-30 p.m., (S. T.), on the premises the undermentioned property.

PARTICULARS OF PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground, of Pension and Tax Tenure containing by admeasurement 2786 square yards or thereabouts together with all messuages, tenement or bungalow and structures standing thereon, situate, lying and being on the south side of Walkeshwar Road, outside the Fort of Bombay in the registration subdistrict of Bombay, and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 323 and New No. A/2127, Old Survey No. 13 and New Survey No. 2/7292 and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under D Ward No. 2483 and Street No. 4 and 5 and bounded on or towards the East partly by the property of Navivahoo and partly by a private gulley on or towards the West by the property of Lalchand Jugodanand, on or towards the North by the Hilly ground of Juffer Suleman, and on or towards the South by the said Walkeshwar Road.

The said land and bungalows standing thereon are vacant.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Captain and Vaidya Attorneys for the Mortgagee at their office No. 121, Esplanade Road, Fort Bombay or to the undersigned Auctioneers.

SORABJI COWASJI & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 17th October, 1917.

The Celebrated Indian Confectioner

AMICHAND GOVANJI

The Oldest and Most Popular Confectionery Depot in India.

(Established over Half a Century Ago.)

Opposite Jumma Masjid, Shaik Memon Street, Out Fort, Bombay.

'Phone No. 676.

This establishment has been specially awarded the following Certificate:—

Vegetarian Federal Union,
16, Farringdon Street, E.C.,

We beg to inform the Vegetarian Federal Union of London that Amichand Govanji, the Indian Confectioner of Bombay, has been awarded a Certificate from the Vegetarian Exhibition and Congress held in the year 1898 for the excellence and delicacy of his Confectionery.

(Sd.) W. HILL, *Chairman*,
(Sd.) HARRY PHILLIPS, *Secretary*.

THE LADWAS (Sweet Balls) of various descriptions and sizes.
THE SUTARFENNY (a kind of thread like round cake) sweetened and fragrant.
HALVAS of different descriptions such as (a) Mahim Halva (or Viv). (b) Saffron Halva with almonds, (c) Gummy Halva, (d) Rose scented Halva, (e) Vanila Halva, (f) Muskati Halva, (g) Ice Cream Halva (h) Orange Halva.

All orders are executed under competent supervision with care and promptitude.

No such so-called preparations are genuine unless purchased from our Depot bearing our sign board and bearing a printed label on the wrappers as well.

No V.P.P. Orders will receive our attention. The generous Public are requested to give us a trial.

THE CITY MOTOR CAR Co.

Dealers in Tyres, Tubes, Petrol, Motor Oils Grease, all Motor requisites and vulcanising guaranteed.

LAMINGTON ROAD, GIRGAON,
BOMBAY.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 09 April, 2017

SALE BY AUCTION.

BENNETT & CO.
NO. 22, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

On SATURDAY, the 20th instant, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc., etc.

At 2 p.m. (S. T.).

1 second-hand rubber tyred bicycle wheels, English built, Ralli Cart, in good order.

1 second-hand rubber tyred victoria, in good order.

1 second-hand rubber tyred palanquin office shigram, in good order.

1 Bay Arab horse, aged, quiet in harness.

AUCTION SALE OF SILK PIECE GOODS.

On SATURDAY, the 20th instant, at 3-30 p.m., (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, by order of Messrs. Yue Loong Hingkee and on account and risk of Mr. Abdoola Haji Howjee the owner of the godown and warehouse above at 170 Samuel Street, where the goods were stored and were damaged by rain water.

No. 183—1 case 142 China silk piecegoods (Ghatput plain, gauze and flowered).

No. 186—1 case 213 silk paj, plain and assorted.

No. 188—1 case 156 China silk piecegoods (Ghatput plain, flowered, satin, satin plain and cotton mixture).

No. 191—1 case 168 China silk piecegoods (Ghatput plain paj etc.)

No. 192—1 case 173 China silk pieces, (satin plain and flowered).

About 20 loose pieces (flowered gauze, plain paj, ghatput and satin flowered).

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

On Sunday, the 21st October, 1917, at 2-30 p.m., (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Nepian Road Malabar Hill very valuable and handsome teak and blackwood household furniture, rich glass ware, best crockery and plated ware, large dining table, arm and armless chairs, large mirror back side boards, and dumb waiters, rich carpets table, ornaments, blackwood carved furniture, old china ware, rich oil painting and water colours, drawing room Chesterfield sofas and easy chairs, latest design cabinets, fancy table ornamments, teapoys, one sweet toned piano, writing tables, glass door, book cases, brass and iron single and double bedsteads, mirror door, almirahs, cioth and gown presses dressing and washhand tables, dressing chest of drawers, revolving book stands, Singapore cane furniture, bentwood chairs, one iron safe on stand English ice box with refrigerator copper and aluminium utensils, one large iron stove, a large collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots consisting of assorted crotons, chrysanthemums, lilies, palms, Maiden-hair ferns fern house, garden tools etc., motor, horses and carriages, etc., etc., the property of Lt.-Col. McPherson, I.M.S., and others.

The property of another gentleman.

One 20 h.p. 4 cylinder two seater coupe body motor car, with dicky seat and electric lights, 5 lamps stepney and all requisite accessories, in good running order.

One handsome strong rubber tyred victoria with a handsome black Waler horse and harness.

N.B.—Garden will be sold at 4 p.m. (S.T.) Horses, Carriages, and Motor at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.)

Catalogues will be published and the property on view 2 days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE OF EXCELLENT BUILDING PLOTS AT MANDVI KOLIWADA ESTATE.

Under instructions from the Bombay Improvement Trust, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on THURSDAY, the 22nd November next, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction, near Plot No. 11, Mandvi Koliwada, the right of occupancy of the following plots for a term of 999 years:—

Lot No. 1.—An excellent plot of building land known as Plot No. 5, Mandvi Koliwada Estate, having a frontage of about 78 feet 9 inches to Kazi Sayed Street, and containing about 587 square yards.

Lot No. 2.—A valuable corner plot of building land being No. 11 on the Mandvi Koliwada Estate, containing about 611 square yards and having frontages to Kazi Syed Street and Janjiker Street.

Lot No. 3.—A corner plot being Plot No. 14, Mandvi Koliwada Estate, having frontages to Dongri and Janjiker Streets, and containing about 618 square yards.

For further particulars and conditions of sale and plan of the sites, application may be made to the Board's Land Manager, Esplanade Road, Fort, or to the undersigned.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

Under instructions from the Executor of the late Mr. B. H. Hewett, late Deputy Executive Engineer, Bombay Municipality, Messrs BENNETT and Co., will on FRIDAY, the 9th November, next, sell by Public Auction at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), at No. 19 Marine Lines, on the ground floor of the premises, very valuable and old blackwood and teakwood plain and carved furniture, glass ware, crockery, china, drawing and bed room furniture, two Baba perambulators, cutlery etc., etc. the detailed list of which will be published hereafter.

Catalogues will be ready and property will be on view four days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES AT ERSKINE ROAD, PAREL ROAD, BHENDY BAZAR AND DUNCAN ROAD.

By order of and under instructions from Messrs. Shamrao, Minocheher and Hiralal Attorneys for the Mortgagees, Messrs. BENNET and Co., Auctioneers will sell the undermentioned properties on the premises by Public Auction on the days below mentioned on account and at the risk of the Mortgagors Mahomed Ebrahim bin Shaikhoo Miya Coor Mahomed Esmail bin Shaikhoo Miya Coor and Haji Baloo Miya bin Shaikhoo Miya Coor pursuant to the power of sale contained in an Indenture of Mortgage dated the 30th day of April, 1917, and made between the said Mortgagors of the one part and the Mortgagees of the other part.

DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY.

On THURSDAY, the 8th day of November, 1917, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.).

All that piece or parcel of land of the quit and ground rent tenure containing by admeasurement 150 square yards or thereabouts with two tiled sheds standing thereon situate lying and being at Erskine Road and road between Chimna Butcher Street and Khoja Street without the Fort in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay assessed by the Assessor and Collector of the Municipality of Bombay formerly under No. 24 but now under C Ward Nos. 6809-6810 and 7939, Street Nos. 64 and 1 and 11B, and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 2545 New No. 9569, Old Survey No. 1425 and New Survey No. 4711 and bounded on or towards the North by the public road between Chimna Butcher Street and Khoja Street on or towards the South by the said Erskine Road on or towards the East by the house and vacant ground of Nizam Pattell on or towards the West by the house of Parsi Merwanji Mancherji.

On FRIDAY, the 9th day of November, 1917, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.).

All that piece or parcel of Fazendari land or ground the present Fazandars whereof are Manackbai daughter of Bapuji Raghunath Trilokekar and Dadaji Raghunath Trilokekar containing by admeasurement 385 square yards or thereabouts with the two messuages tenements or dwelling houses standing thereon situate at Parel Road, Bhendy Bazar on the East side thereof without the Fort in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay assessed by the Municipality of Bombay formerly under Nos. 165 and 166 but now under B Ward Nos. 2270-2271 Street Nos. 407-13-415-23-425-27 and registered in the Books of the Fazendar under Nos. 102-109 and 112 and bounded on or towards the North by the house of Shaikh Haji Tar bin Shaikh Vallud Islam on or towards the South by the house of Memon Cummoo Yacoob on or towards the East by the Garden of his Highness the Aga Khan and on or towards the West by the said Parel Road, Bhendy Bazar and which said land is registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 3665.

On SATURDAY, the 10th day of November 1917, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.). All that piece or parcel of land or ground of the quit and ground rent tenure containing by admeasurement 129 6/9 square yards or thereabouts with the message or dwelling house standing thereon situate lying and being at Duncan Road on the East side thereof without the Fort in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay assessed by the Municipality formerly under No. 90 and now under C Ward No. 7374 and Street No. 283 and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 2498, New No. 9519, Old Survey No. 857 and New Survey No. 4292 and bounded on or towards the North by the house of Nathoo Nanaji on or towards the South by the house of Vanzari Bhawoo Nandaji on or towards the East by a sweeper's passage and on or towards the West by the said Duncan Road.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application should be made to Messrs. Shamrao Minocheher and Hiralal, Attorneys for the Mortgagees at their Office No. 95, Ash Lane, Fort, or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & Co.,

Bombay, 17th October, 1917.

SALE BY AUCTION

BENNETT & CO.—*(Contd)*

AMUSEMENTS.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE
BOMBAY'S MOST CENTRAL THEATRE

PREMIER THEATRE OF THE EAST.

HOWITT-PHILLIPS SEASON.

TO-DAY AT 5 P.M.

MATINEE

The greatest hit of the season

"SEVEN DAYS' LEAVE"

WHICH PLAYED TO PACKED HOUSES FOR SIX CONSECUTIVE NIGHTS: A BOMBAY RECORD: NOW RUNNING AT THE LYCEUM THEATRE, LONDON, AS WELL AS AT ROYAL OPERA HOUSE, BOMBAY.

THE GREATEST SPY PLAY EVER WRITTEN.

TO-NIGHT AT 9-30

"PEG O' MY HEART"

The charming story of an Irish girl whose sunny nature transforms a miserable family into a happy one.

TO-MORROW AT 9-30 P.M.

"CAROLINE"

A recent great success in London.

FRIDAY AT 9-30 P.M.

Hall Caine's Great Drama:—

"THE PRODIGAL SON"

Showing how husband and wife suffer when they are not well mated. The man in the play, having gone through the vicissitudes of life, learns wisdom by his bitter experience.

SATURDAY MATINEE AT 5 P.M.

"SEVEN DAYS' LEAVE"

SATURDAY AT 9-30 P.M.

"WHAT THE BUTLER SAW"

Night prices: Rs. 4, 3, 2, 1 and Ans. 8.
Matinee prices: Rs. 3, 1-8, 1 and Ans. 8.
Booking at Rose and Co.
Week days:—From 10 a.m. till 6 p.m.
Saturdays:—Till 1 p.m.

NEW POPULAR PICTURES

NO PICTURES TO-DAY

TO-MORROW AND FRIDAY.

AT 6-45 P.M. ONLY.

"THE KIDNAPPED BRIDE"

"MR. VAMPIRE"

"TOTO OF THE BYE-WAYS"

PATHE GAZETTE.

AND A MUSICAL TREAT BY THE BEST THEATRE IN THE EAST.

Prices:—Re. 1/8, Re. 1, Ans. 8 and 4, Box seats Rs. 2.

BEWARE OF SWINDLERS !

HERE'S A PECULIAR TYPE

THE FEMALE SWINDLER

The greatest Female Swindler known to Society to-day is the person perpetrating crimes in the name of Lu Valroy. She has puzzled and escaped the detection of the greatest of detectives. She leaves no clues to convict her. Poor Detective Dixon lost his life in the attempt to arrest Lu's accomplice but

DETECTIVE JACK COULSON

IS ON THE TRACK OF.

"THE FEMALE SWINDLER"

Will he arrest her? Will she acknowledge her numerous crimes?

See this most Absorbing Detective Story

AT THE

OLYMPIA

AT SANDHURST ROAD (West)

POPULAR HALF PRICES.

AMUSEMENTS.

Excelsior Syndicate Attractions

EXCELSIOR THEATRE AT 9-30. EXCELSIOR CINEMA AT 6-30.
EMPIRE FROM 6-30 to 11 P.M.

THE EXCELSIOR

To-night at 9-30.

Maurice E. Bandman & Wolseley Charles present the

BANDMAN MUSICAL COMEDY CO.

in a season of Popular Musical Plays.

TO-NIGHT Wednesday 17th Oct.

For the first time in Bombay,

The Girl behind the Counter

Thursday, October 18th.

BEAUTIES & VARIETIES.

Friday, October 19th.

THE GIRL IN THE TAXI.

Saturday, October 20th.

"THE DAIRYMAIDS"

Prices as usual. Plan at Rose & Co.

EXCELSIOR CINEMA.

TO-DAY AT 6-30

The Sensational Serial Film

"THE IRON CLAW"

featuring the famous "Exploits of Elaine Trio,"

PEARL WHITE, CREIGHTON HALE, SHELDON LEWIS

This week Two Episodes.

See this Sensational story TO-DAY and become acquainted with the baffling Mystery

"THE LAUGHING MASK."

Popn lar Prices, Rs. 2, 1, and annas 8 and 4.

THE EMPIRE

To-day at 6-30, 8-15; and 10 p. m.

Where Films of distinction are shown. Photoplays different from others.

EVERY WEEK A NOVELTY

THIS WEEK

A Topical of Great Local Interest

WITH THE KUT RELIEF FORCE

in

MESOPOTAMIA.

Remarkable pictures shown for the FIRST TIME IN BOMBAY

Scenes round Basra. Pictures of captured Trenches. The Tigris Fleet. Monitors at work. Evacuating the Wounded when Kut was captured and a host of extremely interesting Pictures never before seen.

A True animated picture of

LIFE IN MESSPOT

The Essanay Company present

"THE RETURN OF RICHARD NEAL"

Starring FRANCIS BUSHMAN

A splendid Actor rarely seen on the Bombay Screen.

An absorbing psychological analysis of the human mind, the plot of this remarkable production, and the story made intensely fascinating by the psycic and hypnotic influence introduced into it.

MUTT and JEFF

The popular Cartoon Comics in

"A BACHELORS DAY"

IMPERIAL

The Premier Picture Palace of Bombay
LAMINGTON ROAD.

7., 8-45 and 10-30 p. m.

TO-NIGHT

SECOND INSTALMENT.

"PATRIA", "PATRIA", "PATRIA"

The Great Preparedness Serial Featuring

MRS. VERNON CASTLE

The best dressed and best known woman in America.
An absolute feast of thrills.

PATHE GAZETTE

Latest

"LONESOME LUKE ON TIN CAN ALLEY"

A two-part comedy by this famous comedian.

"ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW"

MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY AND SUNDAY 5 p. m.

POPULAR PRICES.

"NOW LET US TALK:"

You might and it is easy to forget a handkerchief

WHEN YOU GO TO A CINEMA

but have you ever heard of people forgetting their Straw hats, Hand bags, Purses containing Diamond rings, Diamond ear-rings, Diamond studs other and valuables ???

Well it is a daily happening

AT THE

ELDORADO
CINEMA

THIS WEEK

ISN'T THIS PROOF ENOUGH ??

Since Saturday the first tremendous

8 PARTS OF

"THE VOICE ON THE WIRE"

has, and is causing havoc (packed daily) from start to finish people are simply jumping off their seats. Thrills, excitements surprises, and suspense in **THE VOICE ON THE WIRE** are so constant and great that anyone, not only will forget their wearings and valuables, but also of being at a Cinema performance imagining is all reality. Come and judge and give your candid opinion.

The above valuables were claimed by Mr. Sorabji Lalla and for Sticks, Straw Hats, etc., apply at **ELDORADO** with particulars

TIME—7-0, 8-45 & 10-15 p.m.

PRICES AS USUAL.

LAMINGTON ROAD (North). TELEPHONE NO. 1304.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE GIRL FROM FRISCO

MARIN SAIS
Starred in the Kalem Series
"THE GIRL FROM FRISCO"

The bewitching little American Amazon simply surpasses herself in her desperate deeds of valour and heroism.

There extraordinarily thrilling New Episodes this week.

1. The Mystery of the Brass Bound Chest
2. The Poisoned Dart.
3. The Fight for the Paradise Valley.

COME AND SEE IT.

Every foot of the three reels will keep you spellbound on your seat with mute excitement and interest.

WEST-END CINEMA
NEW CHURNEY ROAD.

Time and Prices as usual.

CROWDED NIGHTLY!

LAST NIGHT

OF PRESENT REVUE SERIAL!

PALACE OF VARIETIES

6-30 GAIETY THEATRE. 6-30
10 p.m. EDWARDS THEATRE 10 p.m.

The GAIETY REVUE COY. PRESENTS

THE BANG GIRLS ON TOUR.

SEE

THE REALISTIC SHIPWRECK of the

S. S. PRISCILLA.

SEE HOW

A BRITISH SUBMARINE rescues

THE BANG GIRLS.

NOT IN PICTURES

but actually mounted and enacted on the stage.

SEE THE NAVAL PATRIOTIC FINALE

TO-MORROW THURSDAY

GALA NIGHT

OUR REVUE SERIAL No. III.

THE BANG GIRLS IN A HAREM.

The Stranding and Escape of the **BANG GIRLS.** Special **HAREM DANCES.**

Always take time by the forelock and therefore do not fail to take hold of the last opportunity of witnessing the last Instalment of

THE PURPLE MASK

AT THE

NEW ALHAMBRA
CINEMA

The most wonderful secrets will be out. Last Instalment from 17th to 19th October.

New programme on Sat. 20th October.

To-day Special Prize Matinee at 5-15 and every night at 7, 8-45, and 10-30 p. m.

NEW SANDHURST ROAD,

Telephone No. 2471.

Do not Fail to See

the most charming English actress

Miss. EVE BALFOUR

"FIVE NIGHTS" AND THE "WOMAN WHO DID" FAME.

IN

the film version adapted from the well known novel of the same name and title

BURNT WINGS
BURNT WINGS

BY

Mrs. STANLEY WRENCH

It is a film that will make you think

THRICE NIGHTLY: 7; 8-45; 10-30.

USUAL HALF RATES.

NEW ALEXANDRA
Near Crawford Market.

WHAT DO THE DOCTORS SAY ABOUT

ATLAS TONIC

"The Favourite of the Physicians?"

"I have prescribed Stearn's Atlas Tonic extensively in my practice and it has yielded good results invariably. It proves very helpful where nervous breakdown is associated with digestive disorders in which cases its action is most marked and rapid. I recommend it for General debility and convalescence after illness as well as for brain fag, loss of memory and sleeplessness due to too much worry or mental overwork."

Sd.—F. R. C. S.

"Stearn's Atlas Tonic is very powerful and successful restorative of the Nervous and Digestive Systems, and as such it is used largely by my patients with excellent results."

Sd.—M. B. B. S., F. R. C. S.

MADON SONS & Co.
CRAWFORD MARKET BOMBAY.

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL MARKET.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

Liverpool, Oct. 15th.

			Bales.
Total Day's	Sales at Liverpool	..	4,000
" "	Sales on Spec. & for Exp.	..	..
" "	Sales of East Indian	..	..
" "	Imports	..	..
Mid. Americans spot trading value			20.22+15
Egyptian F.G.F. spot sakellaridis			33.00+50
New York 11 a.m., (As known in Liverpool at closing time)			Jan. 26.78+46 / Mar. 26.76+50 / May 26.78+40 / Jan. 26.06+68 / Mar. 26.25+65
New Orleans 10 a.m.			

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, Oct. 15th.

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

New Contracts.

Months.	To-day's price.
January	19.53+28
February	..
March	19.22+29
April	..
May	18.97+25

Old Contracts.

Months.	To-days price.	
Oct.	19.17	Unchanged.
Oct.-Nov.	18.75	
Nov.-Dec.	18.35	
Dec.-Jan.	18.20	
Jan.-Feb.	18.10	
Feb.-Mar.	18.01	
March-April.	17.92	
April-May.	17.84	
May-June.	17.76	
June-July.	17.68	

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Oct. 15th.

New Contracts.

Months.	To-day's price.	
January	19.45+29	+20
February	19.26+17	
March	19.12+19	
April	19.00+18	
May	18.90+18	

Old Contracts.

Months.	To-day's price.	
Oct.	19.37	+20
Oct.-Nov.	18.95	
Nov.-Dec.	18.65	
Dec.-Jan.	18.40	
Jan.-Feb.	18.30	
Feb.-Mar.	18.21	
March-April	18.12	
April-May.	18.04	
May-June.	17.96	
June-July	17.88	

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Oct. 15th.

Old Contracts.

Months.	Opening prices.
October	23.25
November	23.50

New Contracts.

Months.	Closing prices.	
January	28.00	+45
February	27.95	
March	27.90	

Old Contracts.

Months.	Closing prices.	
October	23.25	+50
November	23.50	

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, Oct. 15th.

M.G. Bengal	Good	..	17.08
" "	Fully Good	..	17.33
" "	Fine	..	17.58
" No. 1	Oomra Good	..	18.70
" "	Fully Good	..	18.95
" "	Fine.	..	19.20
" Broach	Good	..	20.04
" "	Fully Good	..	20.22
" "	Fine	..	20.40
" Scinde	Good	..	17.08
" "	Fully Good	..	17.33
" "	Fine	..	17.58

(+10)

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, Oct. 15th.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports			3,800
Futures at New York	Jan.	..	26.39
" "	Mar.	..	26.10
"	May.	..	26.30
Spot Cotton at New York			28.00
" New Orleans		..	27.13
Futures at New Orleans	Jan.	..	25.47
" "	Mar.	..	25.50

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, Oct. 13th.

LINSEED.

Linseed Calcutta Sept.-Oct. Value .. 595

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(From our Commercial Correspondent.)

Bombay, Oct. 16.

This morning, on receipt of the Liverpool close and New York opener of yesterday, the bazaar quotation for Good Broach April was Rs. 448. The Marwadi bazaar opened easier on a report that New York yesterday closed only 13 points higher, and Good Broach was quoted Rs. 443, but soon declined to Rs. 439½ there being more sellers than buyers. Later on business was done at Rs. 441. At Colaba there were many sellers on Association terms but few buyers. On Exchange terms transactions were made at Rs. 440/41, the closing rate being steadier at Rs. 443. A moderate business has been done in the bazaar in Good Broach and Fully Good Bengal.

For ready cotton the enquiry has been moderate. Prices keep fairly steady for high class lots and good staple cotton.

KILLING FROST.

Now that we hear so much about "killing frost" in America, and such wide fluctuations occur in New York on reports of frost and the extent of the damage done to the cotton crop thereby, it is interesting to refer to the Range of Killing Frost dates published by the Washington Board of Agriculture. In the following particulars the figures given in brackets are the acreage sown this season, and we have referred only to the States in which the acreage under cotton is over two millions. From the Board of Agriculture figures we find that in the most important State, viz., "Texas (11,640,000) the killing frost range for the past three seasons has been in 1916 from October 19th to December 15th; in 1915 from October 5th to December 29th and in 1914 from October 13th to December 31st. In the next most important State, i.e. "Georgia (5,178,000) the dates for 1916 were October 22nd to November 16th, in 1915 November 4th to November 30th, and in 1914, October 28th to November 20th. Following Georgia is "South Carolina" (2,950,000) where in 1916 the dates were October 21st to November 16th, in 1915 October 10th to December 14th and in 1914 October 28th to November 21st. In "Mississippi" (2,814,000) the range in 1916 was October 21st to November 15th, in 1915 October 10th to December 21st and in 1914 October 28th to November 20th, and in "Oklahoma" (2,745,000) in 1916 from 29th September to 21st October, in 1915 from 6th October to 15th November and in 1914 from 14th October to 17th November. In "Arkansas" (2,577,000) in 1916 the dates were September 30th to November 15th, in 1915 October 8th to November 15th and in 1914 October 27th to November 17th. Finally in "Alabama" (2,198,000) the range in 1916 was October 20th to November 17th, in 1915 October 9th to November 16th and in 1914 October 27th to November 20th.

An early killing frost is the most dangerous and it will be noticed from the above figures that the early frost period is most prevalent from about October 20th to November 15th This year it has been rather earlier, as we heard of killing frost on October 11th. It does not, however, follow that the damage has necessarily been serious, and from the course of the New York market lately it would appear that early reports of damage were, as usual, exaggerated, and that later reports are more encouraging. The early frost period is, however, only commencing and it is probable that we shall see some wide fluctuations in New York in the near future unless the weather takes a favourable turn and becomes warmer.

QUOTATIONS 6 P. M.

NEW CROP.

Good Broach	..	..	..	April	443
Fine Hinganghat Wardah	..	..	..	January	438
" Nagpur Kampti	..	..	..		438
" Khamgaon Akola	..	..	..		416
" Khandeish	..	..	..		398
" Muthia	..	..	..		385
" Bengal	..	..	..		346
Fully Good Bengal	..	..	..		321

Quotations for NEW CROP are nett, the 5% per cent discount having been abolished.

QUOTATION AT 9-30 P. M.

NEW CROP.

Broach good	..	..	..	April	443
Bengal fully good	..	..	..	January	321

BOMBAY COTTON TRADE ASSOCIATION.

QUOTATIONS 16th OCTOBER 1917.

Growths.	Fine	F.G	Gd.	Delivery.
M.G. Bengals	345	322		1-25 January
H G. Sind Punjab	332	303		"
M. G, Nagpore	437			"
M.G. Khangaon Akola Fair staple	420			"
M.G. Khandeish	398	375		"
M.G. Muthia	383			"
M.G. Broach			442	1-25 April

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce, etc. for the 48 hours ending 6 p.m. of 15th October:—

Cotton	..	..	..	..	..	2,174 bales.
Wheat	..	..	..	..	..	12,805 cwts.
Linseed	..	..	..	..	..	1,674 "
Rape, Kal & Mustardseed, etc.					..	312 "
Gingellyseed	..	..	..	..	..	13 "
Poppyseed	..	..	..	..	..	Nil "
Groundnuts	..	..	..	..	..	681 "
Castorseed	..	..	..	..	..	6,149 "
Rice	..	..	..	..	..	2,884 "
Myrabollans	..	..	..	..	..	16 "
Cottonseed	..	..	..	..	..	1,455 "
Mowraseed	..	..	..	..	..	16 "
Gram	..	..	..	..	..	875 "
Jowar	..	..	..	..	..	65 "
Maize	..	..	..	..	..	Nil "
Barley	..	..	..	..	..	645 "

THE BOMBAY COTTON EXCHANGE CO., LD.

Market Quotation for Ready and Forward Delivery Contracts as fixed by the Rate Committee of the Exchange.

COLABA, 16th Oct. 1917, at 6 p.m.

Growths.	Super Fine	Fine	Fully Good	Delivery
Bengals (M.G)	.. 344	320	..	1/25th Jan. 18
	.. 355	335	..	Ready New
Scinde-Punjab (M.G.)	.. 330	315	..	1/25th Jan. 18
Khandesh (M.G.)	.. 400	376	..	1/25th Jan. 18
Mathia (M.G.)	.. 385	355	..	1/25th Jan. 18
Akola Khamg Karanja (M.G)	.. 418	398	..	1/25th Jan. 18
Amraoti (M.G.)	.. 416	..	..	1/25th Jan. 18
Dhamangaum Poolgaum (M.G)	.. 425	..	..	1/25th Jan. 18
Yeotmal (M.G.)	.. 430	..	..	1/25th Jan. 18
Nagpore Kampti (M.G.)	.. 433	..	..	1/25th Jan. 18
Wardha H'ghat (M.G.)	.. 438	418	..	1/25th Jan. 18
Broach (M.G.)	.. ..	..	441	1/25th Apl. 18
Anthni Miraj (M.G.)	.. ..	..	445	Ready old
Bhagalkote (M.G)	.. ..	..	425	Ready old
Bijapur (M.G.)	.. ..	..	415	Ready old
Sawgd. Dharwar	.. ..	..	470	Ready old
Westerns (M.G.)	.. ..	..	435	Ready old
Westerns (F.G.)	.. ..	..	420	Ready old
Compta (M.G.)	.. ..	..	480	Ready old

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Marwari Chamber of Commerce:

Bombay, Oct. 16th—4 p.m.

Ready.	Bazaar Terms. Rs. as. p.	Rail Delivery. Rs. as. p.
Wheat, White Delhi 70-80	42 0 0	0 8 0
" " Cawnpore 70-80	42 0 0	6 8 0
" Karachi Bangla	44 0 0	6 9 0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	6 10 0	7 0 0
" Cawnpore	6 10 0	7 0 0
" Yellow Cawnpore	7 1 0	9 7 0
Linseed, Brown Bold	7 8 0	7 14 0
" Thin	7 6 0	7 8 0
Teelseed, White 85.15	44 0 0	8 8 0
" Gajar 75.25	43 0 0	8 4 0
" Black	36 0 0	8 2 0
" Gajar 50.50	43 0 0	9 2 0
Poppyseed, White	7 4 0	7 12 0
Groundnuts	37 0 0	7 12 0
Mowraseed	4 5 0	6 9 0

Forward.	Rs. as. p.
Wheat April-May	6 7 9
Linseed May	8 6 6

BULLION.

Bombay, Oct. 16.

The Silver market was quiet and dull on account of bulls unloading, following the decline in London.

Bar Gold 25-15.
Sovereign 16-3.
Silver Ready Ex-duty 96-8.
Silver 1st Sett. Ex-duty 96-10.

EXCHANGE.

Bank Tel Transfer 1/4 31/32.
Bank demand drafts 1/5 1/32.
3 Months sight Credits 1/5 13/32.
Bank Demand on France Fr. 195.
3 Months' sight Francs Fr. 202½.
T. T. on Japan Rs. 150.
60 days' sight Japan Rs. 140½.
Bank demand on New York Rs. 297.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

The following are the nominal rates:—
5 per cent. War Loan 1929-47.
Cum-warrant 95.
Warrant 2/7 per cent.
4 per cent. Conversion Loan 82
4 per cent. Terminable Loan 95.
3½ per cent. Small pieces 69.
3 per cent. Small pieces 58
4 per cent. Port Trust Bond guaranteed redeemable.
3 Months' notice 80.
4 per cent. Long dated 78.
Municipal Long dated 76.
Municipal Short dated 80.
City Improvement Trust 60 years Jan-July 79.
5 per cent. Municipal Tan-a 92.
Sanitary 94.
The following are the Bank rates:—
Bank of Bombay 5 per cent.
Bank of Bengal 5 per cent.
Bank of Madras 6 per cent.

SHARES.

The share market was closed to-day on account of difficulties in arranging the accounts of the October settlement.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Oct. 16.

Coal shares again proved of predominating interest and although market did not exhibit any special feature of interest a fairly large turnover of shares was reported, prices being well maintained.. There was less doing in jute mill shares owing to want of buying power prices however ruling fairly steady. Industrials secured a large quota of support on investment account. Following sales took place:—

Coal:—Bansdeopur 28, 28-4; Bengal Giridih 25-8; Benakuri 10-12; Bokaro and Ramgurh 16-8 to 17-8; Borrea (ord) 22, 22-4; Burragarh 4-8, 4-10; Deoli 33-4, 33-8; Imperial 14, 14-4; Jainty West 8-12, 9; Jumoni 12-12 to 13-4; Kasta 0-4-0 to 0-12-0 p.; Kalapahari 17 to 17-10; Lakurka 44-4; Mucherridih 3-4, 3-8; Nazira 17, 17-4; New Kendah 14; New Tetturya 17, 17-4; Ondal (ord) 19, 19-4; Parasea 6-12, 7; Phularitand 10-6, 10-10; Raneegunge 42-4, 42-8; Samla Kendra 18-12 to 19-4; Satpukuria 11-8; Searsole 11-2 to 11-8; Sendra 21-8; Sejooah 16, 16-4; Standard 50; Teetulmuri 20, 20-4.

Jute:—Auckland (pref) 112, 113; Budge Budge (ord) 413; Clive (ord) 218; Dalhousie (ord) 467; Fort Gloster (ord) 675, 677-8; Gourepore (pref) 100, 101; Kamarhatty (ord) 460, 461; Kinnison (pref) 118, 119; Lansdowne (ord) 235, 237; Lothian 210, 211, 212, 213-8; Naihati (pref) 110-8, 111-8; National (ord) 360; Northbrook (ord) 44-12, 45.

Miscellaneous:—Anglo Oriental Navigation 115 p.; Bengal Paper (ord) 115; British Burma Petroleum 7-8, 7-12, 8 p.; Chulsa Salangor Rubber 29-12, 30; Calcutta City Flour 13-4, 13-8; Fort William Flour 23; Hooghly Flour 22, 22-4; Kluang Rubber 10-12 to 11-4; Port Shipping 22-10 to 22-12; Titaghur Paper (ord) 278 to 280.

Government Paper three and a half per cent. was quoted at Rs. 68-2 to 68-6 and small lots were done at Rs. 68-10 to 68-14..

THE MANCHESTER MARKET.

The *Manchester Guardian* states as follows:—

COTTON.—It is a dull market here, though a few individuals manage to do fairly still. As to the change from middling to good middling for the standard quality, it does not appear that this is of more than statistical interest. Nobody buys cotton by the spot quotation, and probably Liverpool brokers could not tell you on most days what the spot price was. No doubt it would be better to have the quotation more in accordance with the bulk of the crop, but a change would throw comparisons with previous days or years out of gear. This question of spot quotations is a small thing, however, and what we want is an arrangement that will bring cotton to Liverpool. The present imports make little difference to the stock which Liverpool will have to offer for sale; the cotton that is coming i mostly sold when it is on the water or before. However, it is none the less cotton, and the more we can get on any terms, the better. The States are credited with the capacity for a record consumption this season, because the Government demand for cloths made from coarse counts is so great. This remains one of the bull arguments.

CLOTH.—There is but a restricted cloth trade, but the accounts of prospects and possibilities are a little more encouraging We certainly cannot report any considerable business from India, but we hear of more inquiry for prices, some better offers, and an indefinable improvement in tone." Grey shirtings remain extremely dull, and, though manufacturers here receive reminders occasionally in the shape of inadequate offers, it seems that this important branch of the Eastern trade is temporarily suspended. The China news is rather better to-day, and a resumption of the auctions stopped this week is expected next; the uncertainty has, however, checked some efforts at business. There are small transactions recorded for many markets, and perhaps to name particular ones would give undue emphasis. The hope is expressed that if any alterations in war rates is contemplated the Government will give notice of it. Perhaps the Government would maintain that the present conditions imply a perpetual notice of possible alterations.

YARN.—We do not hear of much bulk of yarn business, but there is an improving demand, and you may find spinners who have had a good week. Those who hold stocks are anxious to get them reduced, the discount in futures pointing to the desirability of this. Business in new crop Egyptian yarns is mentioned again, and those who do it are commonly well engaged for near months. It is suggested that the difficulties in getting cotton to the Continent are helping the demand here for yarn; the trouble is that the difficulties in exporting yarn are considerable.

EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE.

Another excellent year of operations is recorded by the Empire of India Life Assurance Company in its report for the twelve months ended 28th February just to hand. In 1915-16 a decline in new business had to be registered, though in this respect the company was no worse off than the majority of British offices, but this time there has been a substantial recovery almost to the level of 1914-15. The actual amount completed is Rs. 33,86,500, which compares with Rs. 25,24,500 in the preceding period and Rs. 38,46,800 in 1914-15. The total premium income has risen from Rs. 19,57,200 to Rs. 20,72,000. On the other hand, death claims are down from Rs. 3,59,800 to Rs. 3,58,000, while maturity claims are up from Rs. 186,900 to Rs. 2,68,100. The office still maintains its pre-eminence for economy in management, the expense ratio exhibiting a further drop from 15 to 14.8 per cent. To provide for depreciation of securities Rs. 7,12,100 has been written off investments and Rs. 11,33,800 transferred to an investment reserve fund, and this fully covers wastage as at the date of the balance-sheet. These special allowances have had the effect of reducing the life fund from Rs. 99,38,700 to Rs. 96,57,300. The dividend is lowered from 42 to 30 per cent., a wise precaution in view of existing conditions and pending the result of the quinquennial valuation now in course of completion.—"Financial Times."

BANKS.

Names and Amount paid up.	Face value.	Div. Paid.	Last Div.	Quotations nett to buyers.
INDIAN BANKS:	Rs.			Rs.
Allahabad Bank ..	10	Sept.-Oct.	18%	300
Alliance Bank ..	100	Jan.-Aug.	14%	320
Bk of Baroda Rs. 50	100	Jan.-July.	10%	X D. 76
Bank of Bombay ..	500	..	17%	1,465
Bank of Bengal ..	500	Jan.-July.	17%	1,470
Bank of India Rs. 50	100	do.	8%	76
Bank of Madras ..	500	..	12%	1,120
Central Bank Rs. 35	50	..	7%	26
Central Co-op. Bk.	50	..	6%	46
Standard Bk. (O	100	Jan.-July	Nil.	30
Standard Bk. (P	100	do.	Nil.	36
EXCHANGE BKS.				
Chartered Bank ..	20	Sept.-Oct.	15%	£62
Eastern Bank Ltd. £4	£10	do.	8%	64
Mercantile bank £12½ A	25	Mar.-Dec.	12%	£231/4
Mercantile bank £12½ B	25	do.	12%	£23
Hongkong & Shanghai Bk.	£ 125	..	33%	£78
National Bank £12½	£25	..	16%	£42

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad Advance	500	Apl.-Oct.	40		1,115
Bahmani Cotton Mill	100	..	3		290
Bombay Cotton ..	500	Nil.	..		460
Bombay Dyeing ..	250	Mar.-Sep.	35	X.D.	1,080
Bombay United ..	250	..	40		805
Bradbury Mill ..	250	..	..		520
Century	100	Mar.-Sep.	15	X.D.	380
Central India O ..	500	May-Nov.	80		2,610
Central India P ..	500	May.-Nov.	5%	X. D.	380
China	1,000	Apl.-Oct.	Nil.		460
Colaba Land & Mill ..	700	..	55		1,350
Coorla	1,000	Mar.-Sept.	60		550
Crescent	100	do.	12		257/8
Carrimbhoy ..	250	Mar.-Sept.	20	X.D.	370
David	250	do.	15		560
Edward Sassoon ..	200	May.-Nov.	10		195
Emperor Edward ..	500	..	35		575
Fazulbhoy	250	Mar.-Sep.	50	X.D.	847/8
Framji Petit ..	1,000	May	40		1,440
Finlay	250	Apl.-Oct.	25		392/8
Gold Mohur	500	..	25		265
Globe	100	..	Nil.		78/12
Hindustan	1,000	..	50		625
Hyderabad	1,000	do.	50		1,500
Indian Dyeing ..	100	do.	15		252/8
Indian Manufg. ..	1,000	..	25		420
Indo-China	1,000	Mar.-Sept.	50		800
Indore Malwa ..	100	Apl.-Oct.	35		397/8
Jamshed	250	Mar.-Sept.	Nil.		75
Jewraj Baloo ..	1,000	Apl.-Oct.	Nil.		360
Kasturchand ..	500	Mar.-Sept.	150		1,325
Khandesh	1,000	Apl.-Oct.	50		995
Khatao	1,000	June.-Dec.	100		2,050
Kohinoor	500	Mar.-Sep.	55	X.D	975
Lakshmi Cotton ..	1,000	Mar. Aug.	100		1,460
Madhowji Dharamsi	500	Apl.-Sept.	155		2,465
Madras United ..	1,000	June-Dec.	40		1,600
Manockji Petit ..	1,000	Mar-Sept.	60		1,985
Meyer Sassoon ..	100	Mar.-Sept.	Nil.		100
Morarji Goculdas ..	1,000	..	60		2,500
Mysore Spinning ..	250	Feb.-Aug.	8		300
Nawab of Cambay ..	500	Apl.-Oct.	20	nom.	530
New Great Eastern	200	..	12		265
New City of Bom. .	500	Apl.-Oct.	35		850
Pearl	250	..	25	X.D.	670
Phoenix	100	Mar.-Sept.	14		235
Presidency	1,000	Jan.-July	Nil.		200
Sassoon Cotton ..	1,000	Apl.-Oct.	Nil.		450
Sassoon Silk ..	500	April.	20	X. D.	325
Sholapore	1,000	do.	276		5,700
Sir Shapurji Broacha	100	..	Nil.		135
Simplex	250	June-Dec.	50	X. D.	837/8
Standard	500	Mar.-Sept.	100	X.D.	1847/8
Swan	250	Oct.	20	X.D.	472/8
Swadeshi	500	Mar.-Oct.	90		1845
Tata Mill (O	500	..	..		775
Tata Mill (P	500	400	50		425
Textile	500	Mar.-Sept.	70	X.D.	2,000
Union	1,030	Apl.-Oct.	Nil.		200
Vishnu Cotton (O	500	..	70	nom.	400
Western India (P	500	..	70		450
	1,000	..	25	X.D.	587/8

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad Dholka	100	Mar.-Aug.	4%		96
Amritsar Patti ..	100	do.	6¼%	X.D.	113
Ahmedabad Prantij ..	500	do.	6%	X.D. Par	525
Ahmedabad Prantij Debenture ..	500	do.	4½%		590
*Central Provinces ..	100	Jan.-July.	4%		94
*Dhond—Baramati ..	100	do.	4½%		84
Guzerat	100	Jan.-June.	4½%		84
Hoslarpur Doab ..	100	do.	4%		96
Mandra Bhon Rs. 90	100	Apl.-Oct.	6%	X.D.	75
Pachora Jamur Rs75	100	Jan.-July.	4%		85
Sara Sirajganj ..	100	May-Nov.	4%		80
Sialkot-Narowal ..	100	Apl.-Oct.	5%		90
*Sind Light	100	July.-Dec.	7%		125
Tapti Valley ..	500	Mar.-Aug.	7½%		517/8
Upper Sind Light ..	100	Jan.-July	6%	X.D.	90

PRESS COMPANIES.

	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
Akbar	750	May.	260	5,700
Albert Kurranchee ..	1,000	Nov.	40	850
Breul's Cawnpore ..	200	Aug.	6	195
Bellary Press ..	275	..	15	100
Broach City ..	200	Oct.	20	120
Fort	275	Nov.	50	700
Godavery Valley ..	100	..	6	45
Harvey and Sadapat	500	July.	40	825
Hindustan P. & M. .	250	..	..	145
Hingolee	100	Sept.	6	100
Indian Cotton ..	125	Oct.	10	115
Jumna Ging & P. Co	1,000	..	7	100
Kurrachee Press ..	500	Jan.	40	555
Khamgaum ..	400	Sept.	Nil.	335
Mahmudpura Cta. ..	125	..	7	100
Mahuva	200	Oct.	Nil.	125
Mercantile	125	do.	Nil.	20
Manmar Mfg. ..	250	Aug.	15	225
New East Indian ..	1,000	Sept.	80	950
New Mofussil Co. ..	400	Nov.	50	775
New Berar	500	Oct.	40	470
New Prince of Wales	400	do.	50	X.D. 700
Sind	400	Nov.	Nil.	855
Surat City	200	Oct.	12	175
Volkart U.P.Co., Ltd.	500	Sept.	20	500
Vardwan, G.P. ..	150	..	..	100

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

Alcock Ashdown Co.	100	Jan.-May	100		1,135
All-India U.Co., Rs20	100	Aug.	Rs. 1		360
Bamankua	5	..	Rs. 2		6/8
Back Bay Bath ..	50	..	6	nom	..
Badham Pile ..	70	June	3		80
Baroda Tram Co. ..	100	..	Nil.		45
Brick and Tile ..	80	..	..		100
Bri. Burma Pt. ..	5	Mar.-Oct.	..	5	8
Bombay Burma ..	125	Jan.-Aug.	15d.		1,030
B. E. S. & T. Co. Ltd. O	200	Feb.-Aug.	6%		352/8
P	10	..	10		160
Bombay Ice ..	40	..	Rs. 2		17
Bombay Flour ..	500	Jan.-Aug.	120		1,510
Bo. Land & Bldgs.	400	..	25		380
Bombay Steam Navigation O	200	Mar.-Sept.	12		305
P	200	Feb.-Oct.	7%	X.D.	235
Bundi Cement Co. .	10	Nov.-Oct.	..		21/8
Central M.Co., Ltd	10	April.	5/10		48
City of Bo. Bldgs Co.	500	Dec.-Jan.	25		350
Delhi Flour	200	Sept.	..		120
Empire Life Rs. 50 .	500	..	Nil.		325
The Eastern O.	£1	Nil.	Nil.		16/4
Chemical Co. D.	2s.	Nil.	Nil.		30
Indian Cement Co. .	200	..	Nil.		340
Katni Cement O	100	..	2		265
P	40	..	44/12	X.D.	1,255
	100	..	7%		107
Ind. Mercantile In., Co., Ltd., Rs. 20 .	100	Dec.	8½%		105
Jumabad Cotton Mill Co. Old 10	100	Dec.-July	7%		80
New					
P. 150	100	Dec.-July.	7%		
O. Issue	200	March.	7%		215
John Roberts & Co.	100	Oct.-July.	15		200
Jost's Eng., Co., Ltd.	50	Oct.	10%		85
Kemp & Co. Rs. 175	200	July	Rs. 16		180
Karachi Lands Rs.75	200	..	Nil.		100
Marcks & Co.	100	July	5%		74
Mackenzie Saw Mills .	100	..	Rs. 10		220
Marsland Price Co. .	100	..	4%	nom.	30
Marsland Price Co. P	100	..	7%		65
O. Govt., S. Life A. Rs. 60.	200	May.	30%		395
Phillips & Co. ..	40	July	11		87/8
Ports Canning Co. .	1'000	Sept.	45		605
Shivrajpur Syndetc.	10	..	30%	X.D.	49/4
Sirdar Carbonic Gas	100	Mar.-Aug.	6	nom.	55
Siddeley Ice Mfg. Co.,	100	..	6		100
	75	Sept.	2		
Tata Iron Steel Co.	39	Sept.	15%		257/8
	150	Mar.-Sept.	185%		1,220
Tata Hydro Elec. .	1'000	Jan.	6%		148
" " " P.	1'000	..	7%	X.D.	1,185
Tata Hydro Deb. Com. P.S. ..	1'000	April-Oct.	7%	..	1,050
Thacker & Co. ..	5	May.	5½%	6% Prem	
Telephone Co. ..	56	..	30%		205
			Rs. 6		164

Mr. Montagu's Indian Speeches.

A companion volume to "Morley's Indian Speeches," contains a comprehensive and up-to-date collection of Mr. Montagu's speeches on Indian subjects. The collection includes Mr. Montagu's Budget Speeches in the House of Commons when he was Under-Secretary to Lord Morley at the India Office. It includes also Mr. Montagu's Guildhall Speech on "Indian Affairs," "Indian Land Policy" delivered at the Liberal Colonial Club, London, and several others. The collection is brought up-to-date with the full text of his Speech in the House of Commons on the Report of the Mesopotamian Commission only a few days before his appointment as Secretary of State for India. Every effort has been made to make the collection as exhaustive as possible.

CONTENTS:—Speeches on the Indian Budget for 1910, 1911, 1912, 1913, in the House of Commons. Irrigation and Railways; Indian High Courts Bill; The Government of India Bill; Liberalism and India; Indian Land Policy; First Visit to India; The Mesopotamian Commission and Indian Administration; Speech at Cambridgeshire.

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G. A. NATESAN & Co., GEORGE TOWN, MADRAS.

AMERICAN COTTON MILLS.

THE INCREASE IN THE OUTPUT.

The value of cotton manufactures exported from the United States in the three years of war, says a statement issued by the National City Bank of New York, is one-half as much as in the twenty years before the war. The quantity of cotton cloth exported in 1916-17 exceeds that of any earlier year except 1905-6, when the demand of China at the close of the Russo-Japanese War was exceptionally heavy. Even in cotton laces, of which the export value has been extremely small, the total for the past year exceeds $1,000,000, against less than $250,000 in 1913-14.

This increase in value of cotton goods exported is not merely due to the higher prices. Of cotton cloths alone, for example, the exports for the past year are about 700,000,000 yards, against 397,000,000 in 1914-15, and in the other classes of cotton man

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

TO-DAY.

Hindu: 16th Vad of Bhadrapad, 1973.
Mahomedan: 28th of Zilhai, 1335.
Parsi: 7th of Ardibest, 1287.
Jewish: 30th of Thisri, 5677.

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS.

Public Lecture by Mr. B. P. Wadia, Padamji Dhanji Wadi, 9-30 p.m. (S. T.).

WEDNESDAY, October 17.

Seamen's Institute, Prince's Dock, Concert by Officers of Mercantile Marine, 9 p.m.
The Bombay Branch of the Anglo-Indian Empire League—Annual General Meeting in the League Rooms at 9 o'clock to-night, followed by Social for Members and Friends.

AMUSEMENTS.

TO-NIGHT.

Excelsior Theatre: Bandman Musical Comedy Co., at 9-30 in "The Girl Behind the Counter" and Excelsior Pictures in "Iron Claw" at 6-30 p.m.
The Howitt-Phillips Company in "Peg O'My Heart."
Palace of Varieties: At 6-30 and 10 p.m., every Wednesday, Saturday and Monday Show, every Sunday at 6-30 p.m., at Edwards.
Eldorado Cinema: Lamington Road, 6-45, 8-30 and 10 p.m.
West End Cinema: Charni Road, 5-30, 7-0, 8-45 and 10-15.
New Alexandra Cinema near Crawford Market, 7, 8-45, 10-30 p.m.
Anglo-American Cinema: Sandhurst Road 7-0, 8-30 and 10-30.
New Alhambra Cinema: Sandhurst Road, 7-45, 9-0 and 10-45.
Imperial Cinema: Lamington Road, 7-0, 8-45 and 10-15 p.m.
Empire Cinema: 6-30, 8-15 and 10-0 p.m.
Olympia Cinema: Sandhurst Road.

G. I. P. TRAINS FROM BOMBAY.

	Arr. H. M.	Dep. H. M.
Punjab Mail	16 0	14 25
Calcutta Mail (via Jubbulpore).	15 0	21 0
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur)	9 15	13 0
Madras Mail	8 40	21 30
Poona Mail	11 25	14 45
Delhi Express (3rd and Inter Class).	8 30	7 0
Poona Express	19 40	7 55
	Dep.	

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

The following are the arrival and departure times from Colaba:—

	BOMBAY. Arr. H. M.	Dep. H. M.
Northern Express	11 35	17 0
Gujrat Mails	8 15	21 0
Kathiawar rd Class Express	7 40	21 21

THE WILSON HIGH SCHOOL OLD BOYS' UNION.

A Conversational Meeting of the Union will be held under the presidentship of Mr. John Maclean, M.A., Principal of the Wilson High School, to-morrow at 5-30 p.m. (S.T.) in the School Hall, when all members and sympathisers of the Union are cordially invited to attend.

BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST

A meeting of the Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay was held yesterday, Mr. J. P. Orr presiding. The Trust disposed of a number of applications for leases of plots of land. The Deputy Land Manager stated in his report that one of the plots on Sandhurst Road West Estate fetched a price of Rs. 271 per square yard in the auction sale.

MOTOR CARS COLLIDE.

A collision occurred on Monday evening at the corner of Kittredge Road, Bombay, between motor cars No. 5289 and No. 6070, driven respectively by Keshao Janardhan and Yeshwant Ganpat. Mr. Nialchand Lalloochand, the occupant of car No. 6070, and two occupants of car No. 5289, sustained slight injuries. Both cars were damaged.

MOTOR CAR KNOCKS DOWN A BOY.

Motor car No. 5172, belonging to Messrs. Hyland and Co., was being driven by Rammanoher Devideen along Queen's Road towards Church Gate on Monday evening, when near the Marine Lines Station, a boy, aged six, broke away from his mother's hand and ran across the road, and was knocked over. The boy sustained injuries and was removed to hospital, where he was detained for treatment.

A RUNAWAY HORSE.

The horse of hack victoria No. 1286, driven by Jamal Moosa, suddenly took fright at a cart laden with gas fittings, which was passing the corner of Musjid Bunder Road yesterday morning, and bolted towards Mumbadevi. The horse then bolted to Kolsa Street, going over two Mahomedens who were sleeping on the road. The carriage then collided with a tramway post at the junction of Abdul Rehman Street and Musjid Bunder Road. The two injured persons were removed to the G. T. Hospital, where one of them was detained for treatment.

AN EXCISE PROSECUTION

At the Esplanade Police Court, before Rao Bahadur Chunilal H. Setalvad, Sergeant McCarthy charged Annaji Rowji, an ironsmith, with possessing 3 lbs. and 11 oz. of "charas," valued at Rs. 33-8, without a license. The accused was arrested at the Yellow Gate, Alexandra Dock, on Monday evening with the "charas" in his possession. He was convicted, and as he had two previous convictions, he was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

INSULT AND ASSAULT.

At the Mazagon Police Court on the 12th instant before Mr. Frank Olivera C. F. Lobo an employee of Messrs. Victor & Co. and his wife were charged with insult and assault by Mrs. Lucy Abreo and Mr. Francis Almeida. Both the accused were convicted and fined Rs. 10 each. Mr. Mark Noronha appeared for the complainants while Mr. C. P. D. Cunha defended the accused.

"PEG O' MY HEART."

AT THE ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

Visitors to the Opera House this evening to see the above production should not fail to secure a copy of the "Peg o' my Heart" Souvenir presented with "Looker-On," that brightly illustrated fortnightly, published in Calcutta and widely circulated throughout the whole of India, which will be on sale at the Box Office, and in the gardens. The two portraits of Miss Doris Phillips in the part of "Peg" are 8 by 6 and printed on English Art paper. The first shows her in Act I., as she arrives with her bundles and her beloved dog "Michael," and the second in Act II., in the home of her proud but penniless relations, the Chichesters.

Apart from the many interesting articles "Looker-On" contains, including Eardley Norton's Reminiscences, Clive Street and the Silver Famine, Sir William Meyer on Trial, a Calcutta Pepys Diary, Margie's Letter, War Sensations of a Junior Office, etc., there are several humorous and topical cartoons, and the London Stage, (illustrated) including a fine portrait of Arthur Bouchier as "Old Bill" in Bairnsfather's "The Better 'Ole."

Altogether the journal is packed with good things, to which the "Peg" Souvenir is quite supplementary, and as this is probably the last performance of "Peg O' my Heart" during the present season, a big house is assured and the supply of "Looker-On" available is likely to be exhausted.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE

"THE GIRL BEHIND TEE COUNTER"

By a regrettable mistake we yesterday said the Bandmann Musical Comedy Company had produced "The Girl Behind the Counter" on Monday evening. It was in reality produced last night and was most successful. Also, by a printer's error, it was stated: "it is not one of their best shows," which should, of course, read: "it is one of their best shows."

THE HOME RULE LEAGUE.

LECTURE BY MR. WADIA.

A public lecture, in connection with the Home Rule League, will be delivered to-night at 9-30 (S. T.), by Mr. B. P. Wadia, at Padamsi Dhanji's Wadi, behind Chanda Ramji's School, Kandawadi. It will be in Gujarati. Mr. Jamnadass Dwarkadass will preside. All are cordially invited.

HOME RULE LEAGUE VOLUNTEERS.

A meeting of volunteers will be held tomorrow, at 8 a.m. (S. T.), at Vanita Vishram Hall, Sandhurst Road, when all volunteers are required to be present.

POLICE COURT.

HOW A CLERK ENJOYED HIMSELF

At the Esplanade Police Court, before Rao Bahadur Chunilal H. Setalvad, Deputy Inspector Kilcoin of the C. I. D. charged Dadabhai Chintamon Gore, postage clerk, in the employ of Messrs. Weld and Company's office, with criminal breach of trust as a servant in respect of Rs. 145 and Rs. 1,172-4. Mr. N. N. Saher defended the accused.

It was alleged that the accused overcharged the firm Rs. 145 from 1st January to 1st September, 1917, in respect of postage stamps on letters despatched, and debited Rs. 1,172 in excess on account of stamp fees on contract deeds from 1st January to 27th September, 1917.

The accused pleaded guilty, saying he spent part of the money in giving dinners and part in charity. He prayed for mercy.

As the money was made good, the manager of the firm did not press the charge.

The Magistrate sentenced the accused to one day's simple imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 200.

ST. JOHN AMBULANCE BRIGADE OVERSEAS.

GUJARATI HINDU DIVISION.

An ambulance division called the Gujarati Hindu Division of the St. John Ambulance Brigade overseas, has been organised for the Gujarati speaking Hindus by kind permission of Lieut. H. G. Clarke, I.A.R.O., J.P., Assistant Commissioner, No. 3 District St. John Ambulance Brigade overseas. Holders of First Aid Certificates of the St. John Ambulance Association will be eligible for membership. The uniform of the Brigade and necessary equipment will be supplied free of charge on enrolment. Those intending to join the Division, are requested to send in their names to Dr. C. C. Merchant, M.B., B.S., Honorary Organiser of the Division, Vallabh Terrace, Sandhurst Road, near Sandhurst Bridge, at their earliest convenience. A special class will be organized for those who wish to join the division, but have not yet obtained First Aid Certificates of the St. John Ambulance Association.

POPULAR TELEGRAPH OFFICIAL.

Mr. R. A. Clarke, Assistant Superintendent of the Bombay Central Telegraph Office, who is shortly leaving Bombay on transfer, and Mrs. Clarke were given a farewell entertainment by the employees of the Telegraph Office on Monday night at the Telegraph quarters. The function was attended by over 200 ladies and gentlemen and among the guests was Mr. Babington, Superintendent of Telegraphs. Messrs. Joseph and De Souza, Telegraph Masters, spoke in eulogising terms of the many good qualities of Mr. Clarke and of the reorganisation he has been able to effect in the Department during the thirteen months he was in Bombay. Mr. Clarke in a felicitous reply thanked the gathering and said whatever little good he was able to do was due to their co-operation. Mr. and Mrs. Clarke were the recipients of numerous mementos from the staff including a silver dish and a sweet stand. The entertainment and dance that followed was kept up till a late hour in the night.

YOUNG OFFICER'S ROMANCE.

A romance in which a young officer and his fiancee, who belongs to a Midland family, figured had its sequel at Murston, near Sittingbourne.

The parents of the girl objected to the marriage on the ground of her youth, and she ran away.

Her father followed, intending to stop the wedding. As the quiet wedding ceremony ended a telegram arrived from the father forbidding the marriage. The clergyman telegraphed in reply, "Too late; they are married."—The "Daily Mail."

BOMBAY POSTMEN.

P. P. M. EXHORTS MEN NOT TO STRIKE

It was rumoured yesterday that the Bombay postmen would go on strike to-day, and the Press communiqué issued at Simla also stated that the Government were informed that a fresh strike was contemplated. The men were to have met last night to discuss the situation, but in the afternoon the Presidency Post Master, Bombay, went round the General Post Office and the Town Sub-Offices and exhorted the men not to strike. He told them that they should make whatever representations they wished to, without recourse to a strike and that their representations would be carefully considered by Government. After his visit the men seem to have reconsidered the position and to have given up for the present the idea of holding a meeting last night, and in all probability the men would come to work this morning as usual.

FEMALE ILLITERACY.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—During the discussion on the 13th instant in the Bombay Legislative Council on the resolution proposed by the Hon. Mr. Paranjpye recommending Government to restore the Modi Script in the official correspondence, it was pointed out by his opponents that it was only men that used this script and not women. Much stress was laid on this particular point by the opponents, as I believe they had no definite idea of the vast disproportion between the literacy of the male sex and the female sex in this country in general and this Presidency in particular. A very small fraction—one-eighth only—of the male population of the Presidency is literate. Low as this proportion is, the proportion of literacy amongst females is not even one-eighth thereof. It is only 1.4 p.c. of the total female population of the Presidency. Oh! what an appalling, mass of ignorance and dismal darkness in our female population! Unbelievable as it is, after a hundred years of British rule in this part of the country, literacy amongst our female population stands at the minute figure of 1.4 p.c. To bring the unpleasant truth home to your readers, 98-6 *p.c. of the female population is illiterate* as per census report of 1911, meaning by illiterate unable to read or write a letter. One of the legislators beat the rest by his astounding and distressing ignorance of the illiteracy of our women when he said in his argument in support of the Modi Script, that only 25 p.c. of the female population of this Presidency was able to read and write. Nothing was to be more wished than the correctness of this figure. Oh! for the dawn of the day during my lifetime when this percentage of literacy of our women is attained! Much as I wish it, I do not know how many decades will elapse before that happy day comes. It may not come for forty or fifty years more. These vague impressions of some of the Hon. Members as to the extent of female illiteracy were corrected by the Hon. Mr. Paranjpye in his summing up. He said that when nearly 99 p.c. of the women could not read and write at all, it was absolutely immaterial to the resolution whether they wrote Balbodh or Modi. The script, for the time at any rate, concerned only the male population. The serious statement of the Hon. Mr. Paranjpye that nearly 99 p.c. of our women were illiterate set the majority of the legislators gasping. Struck at the enormity of the figure, some of them put on an expression on their faces which spoke to Mr. Paranjpye, "you must have made a mistake in your figure." The Hon. Members sitting on the dais began to turn the pages of the Census Reports lying in front of them to find out if this figure could be controverted. But as it could not be, they thought it sagacious not to refer to the point any longer, the satistics contained in those pages teaching them the wisdom of silence.

How long will this dismal darkness among our women continue? Were any substantial efforts made in the direction of removing this disgraceful state of affairs either by Government or by the public, I should have been the last man to use such strong expressions. What do we actually find? The Government of India in their Resolution on the educational policy in India in 1913 easily and comfortably say "the education of girls remains to be organized," as if this was a minor matter of little importance that could be postponed to some future date, as if there was no hurry about it. I have no mind to ignore the social disabilities that militate against every attempt made by the Government or the public in this direction. What I wish to emphasise is that Government are not striving with the zeal which the superior need of the education of girls requires, especially in such a backward country as India. Can the Government point their finger at any institution similar to Prof. Karve's Widows' Home and Girls' High School, or the Vanita Vishrams of Bombay, Surat and Ahmedabad or the Sevasadans of Bombay and Poona? Fancy having only two High Schools for girls against twenty-one for boys in the Presidency conducted at State expense! I am afraid the Government of this country have never handled this question seriously. It is now high time to do so and the sooner it is done the better for the good name of the British Government and the uplift of womankind. I feel that the public have made and are making greater efforts in this direction than the Government. The State ought to lead and not to follow.—Yours, etc.,

A. V. THAKKAR,

Poona, 15th October 1917.

DISCHARGED SOLDIER'S FATE.

Discharged from the Army through wounds received in France, William Taylor, of Doe Lea, Chesterfield, resumed his employment at Glapwell Colliery, Derbyshire. While removing an old girder on his first day, nine tons of roof fell completely burying him, and when extricated he was dead.

O. AND R. STRIKE.

10,000 MEN AFFECTED.

(Associated Press.)

LUCKNOW, Oct. 16.

This morning the Indian employees in the running shed, Loco. Shops and Carriage and Wagons shops of the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway, numbering nearly 10,000 men, refused to start work unless their demands which included ten per cent. increase in wages and free passes on the line were conceded by the authorities. Mr. Gregson, Loco. Superintendent, interviewed the men and promised to look into the matter. Thereupon the men went out. By noon, a crowd of nearly three thousand, gathered in the maidan opposite Charbagh station. The Agent is personally inquiring into the grievances.

OBJECTOR IN SKIRTS.

A PAIR OF SISTERS.

Alfred Goodman Dunn, 40, who presented a curious appearance in the dock dressed as a woman with wig and spectacles, yet bearing clear evidence of not having shaved, was remanded at Bristol the other day charged with failing to produce his registration card. Lilian Fletcher, 45, who was charged with him, was also remanded.

Dunn told the magistrate that he was a "conscientious" objector, and that he had made efforts to avoid military service but had failed.

Detective-Sergeant Woodward stated that Dunn had lived at Merthyr Tydfil, where he had been called up for military service, but in an endeavour to avoid it he had come to Bristol with Fletcher, the pair living as sisters in the name of Eversleigh.

When the detective called, Fletcher, who answered the door, said he must not enter as her sister was ill. The officer did enter, and saw Dunn dressed as a woman, as he appeared in court. The officer removed the wig, which he also did before the magistrate in court, and then took the couple into custody.—The "Daily Mail."

CELEBRATED ARTIST DEAD.

Mr. Norman Morrow, the artist, who died suddenly at Chelsea in mail week at the age of 37, was one of seven brothers of artistic accomplishment, two of whom—Mr. George Morrow and Mr. Edwin Morrow—are well known by their work in "Punch"; while the posters of a third, Mr. Albert Morrow, are familiar on the hoardings. Mr. Norman Morrow shared the family faculty for humorous drawing, although delicate health and lack of ambition restricted the amount of his work. He was best known to the public through his shrewd and amusing illustrations, week by week, to the theatrical criticisms in the "Bystander," through his associates in Chelsea thought highly of his powers as artist in wider fields, besides valuing his company as musician, talker, and mimic.

RE "THE CLERKS' UNION."

To the Editor of the "Chronicle."

Sir,—I have read with much interest the correspondence that appeared in your esteemed paper on the above subject. There is no gainsaying that a Clerks' Association to ameliorate the conditions of Indian clerks is a necessity, and in order to be useful it should be worked on the right lines. Your correspondent "B.N.S." is however not likely to be supported if he introduces at this stage such contentious subjects as strikes and tries to create disaffection amongst the employees of one of the largest employers of labour. Instead of launching an Association for improving the conditions of Clerical labour, i.e. housing, sanitation, sick and accident benefits and providing old age pensions, education, protection from unjust employers' and kindred subjects, he is provoking Capital and inciting active opposition from employers of labour. This would be a deathblow to his project. He would have done well if he had signed his full name to enable other clerks of experience to exchange views with him. An Association of the kind suggested should be worked by men of ripe experience lest it should founder shortly after being launched like so many other societies in India. In my opinion the scheme of Mr. R. M. Wagle is a more reasonable one and this can be taken as a basis for further consideration.—Yours, etc.,

M. NORONHA,

Accountant, "Indian Industries & Power."
75, Hornby Road, Bombay.

DADAR BHANTAI ROAD

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—It is with pleasure that I have read in your issue of the 13th instant an article on the above road, and before going further I must say that you have been very kind for having the good cause of the inhabitants brought before the public and trust it will be a pleasant echo to the ears of the members of the Road Committee. I need hardly add anything to the difficulties already mentioned by your Correspondent "A Resident" as the authorities can imagine what further reasons we have to complain regarding the condition of the Road. Your correspondent has mentioned that this road is to be constructed and widened, but I do not see any requisite reason for its widening, as this is not a main road, but only a tributary; moreover, we have 3 Main roads i.e., Dadar Portuguese Church Road, Agar-Mahim Bazar Road and Lady Jamsetji Road. What the inhabitants desire and would be content with is, that this road be well metalled and provided with drains on both sides to avoid water accumulation in monsoons and as such be an adequate road for the public and for conveyance. Surely this road will not be needed for any heavy traffic or by motorists, who wish to go for pleasure trips etc., as they can make use of the main roads mentioned above. Perhaps a few of the land-owners will not only be compelled to part with the whole or a part of their property, as the case may be, but will have to bid farewell to their native place by the widening of the road. It depends on the judgment of our Civic Fathers and I therefore pray, they will do the best they can to ameliorate the present condition of the road and act favourably towards poor land and house-owners.—Yours, etc.,

ONE INTERESTED.

CRICKET IN ENGLAND.

INDIAN GYMKHANA V. RR. C. E. ABELSON'S XI.

WIJAYARATNE'S 1000 RUNS.

The sun was shining brilliantly at Mill Hill Park yesterday, when these teams met. The visitors made a bad start, Huntley being caught close in at point in playing back to the fourth ball delivered. Collier ran well between the wickets, but runs on the drying wicket were difficult to get, the ball coming up awkwardly, and he was caught at the wicket off one that kicked. Sorensen was caught and bowled by Bajana off a fine drive, which stuck in the bowler's extended right hand. Sorensen had played a good innings for 14, including two fine late cuts. Quinn, too, a very diminutive person of 14, shaped well, but was caught off a ball on the leg side which got right up at him, and Barnard, the Carthusian colt, who showed such good form at Lord's a fortnight ago, played too soon at a slow ball, which swung from leg. Lunch was taken at 1-30 with nine wickets down for 41. H. L. Calder and O. R. Guard, of Cranleigh, not yet having arrived. Cherry bowled very well, and was a good deal assisted by the wicket, but neither Bajana nor Subbarayan presented much difficulty. Gilbert, slow left, started the bowling when the home side went in, with Huntley, leg breaks, at the pavilion end, Abelson himself keeping wicket. Subbarayan was well caught by the substitute fielding at mid-on—Dr. Alcindor—in Gilbert's second over, and Cherry easily taken in the slips, with the score at 21. Darawalla was beautifully taken high up with the right hand in the slips by Huntley, who nearly had him stumped in the previous over, the telegraph board reading 33—3—13, and with three added the Pauline dismissed Kotelawala. Another fine catch sent back Carolis, Barnard jumping up at deep third man and taking the ball high up with one hand. Brown was bowled at 43 by a fast one, and then Wijayaratne completed his thousand runs for the season with a stroke to leg. Runs came quicker from the faster bowlers, and Huntley was very short when he went on the second time. Bajana and Wijayaratne added 45 before Gilbert took the latter smartly in the slips, and in the next over Bajana was well taken in the long field by Huntley, who then caught Sujauddin off a mis-hit. The fielding was good, and the throwing-in accurate, Sorensen especially distinguishing himself. In the second innings the boys did little better, Wade playing well. Score:

MR. ABELSON'S XI.

I M Sorensen (Bradfield), c and b Bajana	14
J H Huntley (St Paul's), c Carolis, b Cherry	0
D L Collier (City of London), c Darawalla, b Cherry	3
C E Abelson (capt) (St Paul's), c Sujauddin, b Cherry	6
H F Gilbert (Emanuel), c Darawalla, b Cherry	4
P V Wade (Westminster), not out	2
G Quinn (U.C.S.), c Carolis, b Cherry	3
F H Barnard (Charterhouse), c Carolis, b Cherry	0
J Y Scott (sub), c Brown, b Cherry	0
L A Trace (St Paul's), b Cherry	3
Extras	7
Total	42

Second Innings.

Huntley, b Cherry	13
Sorensen, b Subbarajana	0
Barnard, b Subbarajana	0
Trace, l-b-w, b Cherry	0
Abelson, c Carolis, b Cherry	0
Collier, b Cherry	0
Wade, b Brown	19
Quinn, c Wijayaratne, b Cherry	4
Gilbert, b Brown	5
Scott, not out	0
Extras	3
Total	44

INDIAN GYMKHANA CLUB.

P Subbarayan, c sub, b Gilbert	9
U J Cherry, c Gilbert, b Huntley	8
N Darawalla, c Huntley, b Gilbert	13
E J Carolis, c Barnard, b Collier	8
L Kotelawala, b Huntley	0
H S Wheatley, b Trace	15
J J Brown, b Collier	1
M P Bajana, c Huntley, b Gilbert	29
A C Wijayaratne, c Gilbert, b Collier	31
C M Sujauddin, c Huntley, b Collier	4
Dr Alcindor, not out	1
Extras	11
Total	130

ANALYSIS OF THE BOWLING.

MR. ABELSON'S XI.

First Innings.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Cherry	10.2	4	13	8
Bajana	7	1	17	1
Subbarayan	3	1	4	0

Second Innings.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Cherry	11	6	14	5
Subbarayan	5	1	15	2
Kotelawala	3	0	6	0
Brown	3.1	0	3	2
Wijayaratne	1	0	3	0

INDIAN GYMKHANA CLUB.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Gilbert	8	0	25	3
Huntley	12	1	48	2
Collier	8.1	1	24	4
Trace	6	0	23	1

TELEGU RECRUITMENT.

Mr. Lingaya Naidu, Camp Officer Belgaum cantonment, sends us a printed circular inviting Telugus to enlist in the Army. Mr. Naidu is an Associate of the Provincial Recruiting Board, and has taken great interest in the welfare of the Telugus, and makes a stirring appeal to his brethren to enlist in sufficient numbers to constitute at least a Special Double Company. Among other things he says: "No doubt in course of time, this Company would rise to a Battalion. I am confident, if a separate Telagu Regiment is sanctioned by the Government, our people will have Direct Commission and some of the people who may be idling will be engaged and in the long run Telagu soldiers will increase with prosperity and gallant spirit, in fact our Telagus should endeavour to come up rather than go down, seeing that the lowest Classes of people such as Mahars, Berads, and Bhandaries etc., have joined the Army and now a Battalion of the Mahars (900 men) has just been formed at Secunderabad. Military Service is now also thrown open to Brahmans."

HUN TENNIS PLAYER.

QUESTION TO BE ASKED IN PARLIAMENT.

Uninterned able-bodied Germans and Austrians will shortly find themselves under stricter rules. They will be given a chance to do real service to the country or go into internment at last.

In the postal area of London alone there are some 5,000 Germans and Austrians of military age who, if they were in their own country, would be doing some form of military or national service. Most of these are living comfortably on their incomes, secured to them by the sacrifices of Englishmen, or are making a good living out of trades and professions.

There are some cases so flagrant that it is difficult to realise how they can have arisen. One of these is the case of young Herr Curt Benecke, son of a wealthy Hamburg merchant. Interned in August, 1914, he was released in March, 1915, just before the great Zeppelin "round-up" which resulted in the internment of 20,000 enemy aliens. After living comfortably in Leamington with a naturalised British subject as a "student of English," this able-bodied young German was required to do farm work. He has found time to ride and play tennis, actually having the assurance to enter a tournament at Warwick and play against British officers.

Twelve months ago inquiries were made by visitors who knew him to be a German, but the Leamington police replied that it was all right—"someone has gone bail for him." When the House of Commons is again sitting an attempt will be made to ascertain the name of the person who has "gone bail" for his able-bodied young German tennis player.

The work which will be found for uninterned aliens of military age who prefer freedom to internment, will be unmistakably useful and probably connected with the highways departments of county and borough councils.

IN AID OF WAR FUNDS.

GARDEN FETE AT BELGAUM.

A Garden Fete in aid of War Funds was opened at Belgaum on the 12th October last. In requesting the Commissioner, V. D., to open the Fete, Khan Bahadur Ardeshir Navroji said:

Mr. Mountford,—The honour of asking you to open the Belgaum Garden War Fete has been alloted to me but before doing so I will briefly state how the idea of this Fete originated and acknowledge the help afforded in making all the arrangements necessary to prepare and equip the Cantonment gardens for the purpose for which they have been used. It was Mrs. Sale's idea that the usual sale held annually by the Young Women's Christian Association, Belgaum, should be enlarged this year so as to provide more attractions for the troops, the proceeds being principally devoted to the Women's Branch of the War Relief Fund which provides comforts for the soldiers at the front. Later on the question of building a soldiers' institute, Belgaum, came up and it was then decided to devote the main portion of the proceeds of the sale of work towards the fund for that building. Very valuable assistance in the preparations for the Fete has been given by Major Willett, Major Wraugham, Captain Siddall, Captain Irwin and Captain Humpfries, who have most kindly placed fatigue parties and waggons at Mr. Lambert's disposal to fill in hollows, level uneven ground and do other hard work. Mr. Lambert and Mr. Cooke, assisted by Police Inspector Ring and Sub-Inspector Basrur have worked splendidly in supervising the arrangements required to adapt various portions of the grounds for the purposes of the Fete. Mr. Miller, Mr. Sykes, Mr. Vaccha, Mr. Stewart, Mr. Clapton and many others have also done much to help in the preparation of the grounds. Mr. C. L. Burns, Principal, of the Bombay School of Art, most kindly painted the picture which is the original of the frontispiece of the programme and Mr. Audy of the Poona Photo-Zincographic office has been most obliging in making arrangements for the printing of the programme with the permission of the head of the Survey Department. Privates Weatherall and Williams have done great service in advertising the Fete and Private Harrison has kindly painted many posters for the same purpose. To all of these workers and to the men of the various depots who have done so much of the manual labour required I tender my best thanks on behalf of those who have organised the Fete. I must also acknowledge our debt to the Cantonment Committee who have placed the grounds at our disposal.

After acknowledging many gifts of money and in kind Khan Bahadur Navroji continued:—The decorations of the ground have been carried out by the boys of the Sirdars' High School under Mr. Bendigeri's supervision. Many of the valuable prizes in the Bountiful Lucky Bag on which Mrs. Sinclair and Mrs. Fisher have spent so much trouble have been presented.

In fact, I may say, that the people of the district and Belgaum in particular, both military and civil, have supported the preparations for the Fete most enthusiastically and we trust that they are now about to contribute equally generously by liberal patronage of all the entertainments provided and by paying their highest prices for the contents of the stalls.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Wednesday, October 17, 1917.

WHAT IS A PROVINCE?

It is conceded by informed and thoughtful critics, like the "Times of India," who have examined the Congress and Moslem League scheme of reforms in a spirit of fairness that the introduction of Provincial autonomy as foreshadowed in the famous Delhi despatch of August 1911 is a necessary step in the evolution of a self-governing India as an integral part of the British Empire and that the Presidency system of Government, namely, that of a Governor-in Council, which the joint scheme proposes, as virtually a necessary form of Government for all Provinces, is inseparable from a scheme for Provincial autonomy. But then, it is asked, what is a Province? The joint scheme has proposed not only the Presidency system of Government for each Province but also a Legislative Council with a substantial elective majority therein. And yet the authors of the scheme, it is complained, "do not tell us what their idea of an autonomous province is as regards its area, population, and stage of development." It is pointed out that there are Provinces, large and small and some almost negligible as compared with the rest, for instance, "the baby province of Coorg" which has an area of only 1,500 square miles and a population of less than 175,000. Thus there are in all fourteen provincial administrations very [illegible] differing from one another "in area, population and civic experience." It is, therefore, urged that to apply to all alike the principle of provincial autonomy, with its necessary accompaniment of a presidency system of Government and enlarged Legislative Councils with substantial elective majorities, is "to court failure." It is suggested that there should be a re-distribution of areas on rather a large scale and some small provinces should either be incorporated into larger ones or, if that is not possible, they should, for the present, be left out of any scheme of provincial autonomy.

Those who were responsible for framing the schemes, which ultimately took the form in which the Congress-League scheme was adopted, have not been oblivious of the objections mentioned above. But it is necessary to point out, what does not seem to have been appreciated, that the authors of the joint scheme have taken particular care to proceed along the line of least resistance and have *not* framed their scheme on the supposition of a *tabula rasa*. They have taken the Provinces in the sense in which that expression is understood under the constitution of the Congress and they have further made a distinction of their own between what they call "major" and "minor" Provinces,—a distinction which they have kept in view in formulating their proposal that the strength of the reformed and enlarged "Provincial Legislative Councils" shall be not less than 125 members in the "major" Provinces and from 50 to 75 in the "minor" Provinces. According to Article VI of the constitution of the Congress, the N. W. Frontier Province is included in the Punjab; so also is British Baluchistan tacked on to the Punjab. Delhi and Ajmer-Merwara are attached to the United Provinces. Andamans is only a penal settlement and is, therefore, omitted altogether. The "major" Provinces are nowhere specifically defined in the Constitution of the Congress so as to be clearly distinguishable from what are called "minor" Provinces in the joint scheme, but they are to be spelt out, by implication, from the provisions of the Congress Constitution which lay down the number of members to be elected on the All-India Congress Committee by each Province. The result may be thus stated. According to the Congress-League scheme, the following "Provinces" are to be administered by a Governor "who shall not ordinarily belong to the Indian Civil Service or any of the permanent services":—(1) Bombay; (2) Madras (including Coorg); (3) Bengal; (4) Assam; (5) Behar and Orissa; (6) United Provinces (including Delhi and Ajmer-Merwara); (7) Punjab (including the N. W. Frontier Province and British Baluchistan); (8) Central Provinces (including Berar), and (9) Burma. Out of these, Assam, Behar and Orissa, Punjab, Central Provinces and Burma appear to have been taken as "minor" Provinces and the following four as "major" Provinces, namely, (1) Bombay; (2) Madras; (3) Bengal; and (4) United Provinces, for the purpose of determining the strength of their respective Legislative Councils.

It will be apparent from the above that the joint scheme, read in conjunction with the Congress constitution, is not legitimately open to the criticism that it does not give any idea as to what is meant by the expression "Province" nor can it be fairly urged against it that "the baby province of Coorg" would, under it, be held entitled to a Presidency form of Government. All the small administrations have been already tacked on to one or other of the "Local Governments" under the constitution of the Congress and it is in that sense that the joint scheme uses the expression "Province."

In "a scheme of reform" prepared, in March, 1916, by a sub-committee of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, however, another alternative was suggested in these terms:—

"Scattered portions of British territory in India, which are outside the scope of the reforms hereinabove mentioned, may be started on a career of gradual progress in the direction of these reforms by the introduction of Advisory Councils, partly nominated and partly elected.

"It would be better, however,—provided there are no insurmountable administrative difficulties in the way,—if the said areas could be tacked on to the adjoining Provincial Government for the purposes of this reform; for instance, the areas forming part of British India in Rajputana may be joined on to the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh; similarly, Coorg to Madras; British Baluchistan, N. W. Frontier Province and the territory under the jurisdiction of the Commissioner of Delhi to the Punjab and areas forming part of British India in Central India to the Central Provinces."

The objection that the "Provinces," unless there is "a re-distribution of areas on rather a large scale," will vary widely in "area, population and civic experience," does not appear to us to be a serious obstacle to the formation of an autonomous government in every "Province" in the sense in which that expression is explained above. In a federated United States of India, it is futile to attempt an equality or uniformity of conditions in the various States or Provinces *inter se*. What matters it if the different States or autonomous units vary,—as they *do* vary, for instance, in the United States,—in regard to their "area, population and civic experience"? "In all federations," as observed by John Stuart Mill, "there will be a gradation of power among the members; some will be more populous, rich, and civilized than others. There is a wide difference in wealth and population between New York and Rhode Island, between Bern, and Zug or Glaris." Besides, we fail to see any merit or advantage in a wholesale recasting of the territorial limits of the Provinces. Such a proposal presupposes, in the first place, a clean slate for reconstruction and, secondly, it involves a possible set-back to an advanced Province by "backward" areas and people being artificially added to it so as to act as a drag on its progress. The proposals, which are being put forward by some people to have the Provinces reconstructed on a purely linguistic basis, are also open to the obvious objection that it is idle to proceed on the basis of a *tabula rasa* for suggesting constitutional reforms in the existing system of administration. Besides, it is unwise, in creating a federal union, to foster separatist tendencies of communities in such a way as to preclude them from political association with other communities whose mother tongue may be different from theirs but whose political interests are identical. The care, caution and forethought which have characterised the formulation of the Congress-League scheme become the more apparent when they are contrasted with the rival suggestions of its critics.

A DANGEROUS DOCTRINE.

During the course of the debate on the resolution for restoring the Modi script to its former position in Government records which was moved by the Hon. Mr. R. P. Paranjpye, some curious arguments were used on the Government side which throw abundant light on the attitude of the ordinary civilian. While supporting the change in script one of the Divisional Commissioners remarked that Government must have good reasons for the step they took. One need not deny that they had. But the question is, from whose point of view were they 'good reasons'? They might have been very good and sound for the European officers. But the contention of those who supported the resolution was that they were unsound and untenable from the point of view of the subordinate officers and the staff who had to deal with the vast mass of papers written in Modi and also the people who were likely to be, and have been already to a certain extent, seriously inconvenienced by this change. If Government have some reasons which they consider *good* for making a new departure, there is no reason why the *better* reasons against it which are urged by the great majority of the people should not prevail.

The Hon. Mr. Carmichael in the course of his remarks which were made after the reply of the mover, warned the members of the Legislature of the grave consequences that would follow if they passed the resolution. He said that the Government had taken the step for the purpose of facilitating the work of administration. It was a matter of executive detail. If the members of the Legislative Council did not leave these things to the discretion of the Executive but wanted to interfere with it, well, he seemed to suggest, there would be a complete breakdown of the administration. Now, we cannot help considering this as a dangerous doctrine. If this were once accepted and acted upon, there would be no necessity for Legislative Councils so far as the control of the Executive is concerned. In all countries of which the constitutions are modelled on that of England, the Legislature has to perform two functions. The first is that of making laws, as the very name implies. The second function is that of controlling the executive. In all democratic countries the present tendency is to subordinate the executive more and more to the Legislature. However highly the privilege of making its own laws might be cherished by a people, they attach even greater importance to the right of controlling the executive. In the British Empire all the self-governing constituents go one step in advance and have the system of responsible government, that is, of a government in which the executive can be turned out of office at any time by the Legislature. India wishes to have ultimately this privilege. But till this goal is reached, India wants to have the power of controlling the executive in an ever-increasing degree. This is the essence of the Congress-League scheme of reforms. If the members of the executive government in any Province or at the headquarters of the Indian Empire propound the doctrine that the discretion of the executive is not to be interfered with by the Legislature, we are afraid, the very foundations of our constitution would be sapped. What amount of discretion is to be vested in the executive cannot be laid down by any rules, but will generally be determined by the degree of confidence that is reposed in them by the Legislature. At present the Governments in India are constituted in such a manner that they are, more often than not, alien in feeling and sentiment and out of touch with the current of popular opinion. So it is absolutely necessary that the representatives of the people in the Legislative Councils should always bring to the notice of the executive the views of the people on all questions. They would be failing in their duty to their constituents if they did not do so and acted upon the dangerous doctrine of 'non-interference' with the executive.

THE WAR.

The effects of the European war are scarcely felt in India. We, resting safely behind the sure shield of the British fleet, pursue our work—and make money—with but little inconvenience. In England the conditions are greatly different. There the most intimate details of family life are upset in a manner not to be understood in this country. To win the freedom of the world, the Englishman has consented to enslave himself. There is at this moment no freedom in the British Isles. Political agitation, with the exception of a few cranks, has disappeared. The War Cabinet is a Committee of Public Safety and its every word has to be obeyed without a murmur—and it is being obeyed without a murmur. For, were the decisions of the Cabinet not obeyed, permanent a tyranny of the most cruel nature would be thrust on every country that had resisted the aggression of Germany. What would this mean to India, as one of those which had resisted that aggression? We get a glimpse of that fate in the remarks dropped by a Prussian official, who travelled in this country. He was alluding to Benares and the religious ceremonials observed in that city. His remarks practically come to this. No bathing would be allowed in the Ganges, temples would be closed, and if the people resisted these acts of "sanitation," the Krupp gun would deal with them. It is well that India should know this. The British Army, aided by the Indian Army, is fighting to protect the world from what the Germans call "efficiency," or really the imposition, by unimaginative officials, of "good government." The Prussian ideal is—the people are to be ruled. It is their duty to submit, for they are not able to rule themselves efficiently. A world without generosity and sympathy would be the result. It would be intolerable no matter how efficient it might be. It is to resist this that the majority of the peoples of the world are suffering this agony. They, for the moment, have surrendered all personal liberty so that the future may be made secure for freedom-loving men. Indians can have no conception of the sacrifices now being endured in Europe. To give a few instances—an Englishman, over seventy years of age, has lost all his sons, seven, in this war. An unfortunate British soldier, recently was to be seen in an Indian Hospital, who had lost his arms, his legs and both eyes. A French-father gave four of his sons to protect France, and another son, the last, is maimed for life. There are families in that beautiful land whose members have been separated and each one has no idea where the others are. Indian soldiers too have suffered for we see their poor crippled bodies in our streets. And for what purpose is all this suffering—the purpose so far as India is concerned is that "Prussianism" shall not be forced on this country by means of a Krupp gun. There is no jingoism in this war. The British statesmen who first entered it loathed militarism, but they saw what Germany meant and to defeat her they threw into the struggle the whole armed force of the British Empire—an important part of which was the Indian soldier. It is, therefore, necessary that we in India should recognize what brave men are doing for us. We should recognize it cheerfully and do all we can to help them by refraining from every act that will weaken their strength. Before India there are two futures—one a future, as a part of a generous Empire, and a glorious future it is, and the second a future ruled by Prussian officials whose one god is "efficiency," an "efficiency," which can only exist in a nation of slaves. The choice should not be a difficult one India is not called upon to make the sacrifices that others are making—she is merely asked not to be hasty and, above all, to be reasonable. Peace can not be far off. In spite of her blustering Germany's power is waning and when Peace comes, the benefits arising from it will be shared by all—including India, whose share should be a generous one.

Notes of the Day.

Enemy Offensive in Riga.

It must be confessed that the set-back in the Riga is a serious blow to Russia. Enemy aerial and naval forces supported the land operations, and although the attempt to force the entrance of the Irbec Channel has for the time been frustrated, there is no use blinking the fact that all the Gulf islands are doomed. No wonder the Russian press is striking a note of alarm as to the safety of Reval. The fall of Riga had already laid the road to Reval, and eventually to Petrograd open. Whether the Germans would undertake the hazardous step of pushing on to Reval under the impending unfavourable climatic conditions, appears doubtful. But it is apparent that the enemy has an eye on the Baltic provinces of Livonia and Esthonia. The occupation of these prosperous provinces would make the peril in the Baltic region very real. Meanwhile, it goes without saying that the occupation of the Gulf islands would give the enemy an advantageous jumping off ground for operations next year. Already the Russian press apprehends the possibility of the enemy establishing a Zeppelin base for an eventual attack on Petrograd. It remains to be seen what effect the Riga Gulf disaster will have on the domestic situation. As far as the eventual outcome of the war is concerned, there is no justification for pessimism. The decisive defence of Russia and Roumania is being made on the Western front, and the enemy by launching out on dramatic enterprises further afield only weakens himself. But we suppose on the eve of the Kaiser's grandiose reception at Constantinople, some sort of *coup* brought off at the expense of Russia, will not come amiss.

The "Morning Post's" screed.

The "Morning Post's" screed against Mr. Montagu lacks nothing in finish. Mr. Montagu is a Jew, and somewhat of a Wandering Jew at that. It seems he is not a *persona grata* even with the Jewish press, and he is closely related to a firm interested in the Indian Silver market (a point that was made much of when he was Under-Secretary for India but failed to carry conviction even to the partisan mind). He ought not to have been appointed to the India Office, but presumably he is good enough for the Ministry of Munitions! Presumably, too, he would have been good enough even for the India Office,—in spite of the Messrs. Montagu connection and the old contract for purchase of silver—if he had let Mrs. Besant and the pestilential Indian reformers severely alone! It is even possible that if it had been left to Mr. Austen Chamberlain to tackle Indian reform on the spot, as was once intended, the "Morning Post" would not have made this scurrilous attack against a statesman who is striving hard for a broad basis in the theory and principle applicable to Indian reforms and yet is aiming at practical ends. That part of the screed which bears upon the release of Mrs. Besant and the alleged truckling to Indian agitators does not merit serious notice, for Mr. Montagu's policy in this regard, which has been loyally accepted by the authorities on the spot, was obviously inspired by the desire to produce the calm atmosphere necessary to secure the success of his mission to India.

The New Journalistic Frightfulness.

It is evident that the dead set that is being made against Mr. Montagu has its origin not in hatred of an overadvertised agitator but in hatred of reforms in Indian polity. That hatred has been conceived in advance, for it must be apparent even to the "Morning Post" that Mr. Montagu has not committed himself to any programme of reforms. He is coming here to see, hear and judge for himself as his predecessor with the sanction of his Cabinet colleagues intended to do. Now, if it was necessary for the Secretary of State to proceed to India and take counsel with the people and the Government on the subject of the reforms, it was equally necessary that there should be a calm atmosphere, and in so far as the continued internment of Mrs. Besant tended to disturb the political atmosphere, it was necessary to remove the cause of that disturbance. That was the *raison d'etre* of the policy which is railed at by the "Morning Post" and its European confreres in this country. The release of Mrs. Besant afforded a pretext for a personal and partisan attack on Mr. Montagu embracing the whole question of reforms. The abuse poured upon Mr. Montagu avails nothing, for in coming out to India he is only carrying out the policy of the Cabinet, which his predecessor had accepted and was about to carry out. The release of Mrs. Besant was wisely conceived to be a step necessary for the success of the mission of the Secretary of State. If Europeans in India are wise in their day they had better leave severely alone Mr. Montagu being a Jew and Mrs. Besant being an agitator and the entire subject of her internment and release, and concentrate on the creation of the calm atmosphere for which the Viceroy so forcibly pleaded the other day. You may not want the reforms, but you cannot kill the reforms by the method of journalistic frightfulness of which the "Morning Post's" screed is an atrocious example. We would commend to the apostles of the new journalistic frightfulness the weighty testimony of the Archbishop of Canterbury who spoke the other day of the work of the Irish Convention in discussing "the gravest and most controversial matter in a spirit of goodwill." If, in spite of the war, this spirit of goodwill in discussing the age-long problems of Irish governance was possible, we should be able to attain similar results in India.

Official and Personal.

Their Excellencies accompanied by H. H. the Jam Saheb of Navanagar and the Thakore Saheb of Muli visited the Military Schools of Instruction in Poona on Monday morning. Their Excellencies were met on arrival by Lieut. General Sir Charles Anderson and Major General Sir Michael Tighe.

Their Excellencies visited the Y. M. C. A. (Poona City Branch) the same afternoon.

GERMAN TEXTILE TRUST IN ALSACE

A Frankfort report states that the English and French textile concerns in Alsace, which have been compulsorily liquidated by the German authorities, are to be taken over by a trust controlled by German financial houses, such as S. Bleichroder, the Bavarian Vereins Bank, the South German Disconto Gesellschaft, the Rhenish Credit Bank, and the Wurtemberg Vereins Bank. The new concern will be called the Alsace Textile Works Company and it is hoped that the leading German textile firms will subscribe the necessary capital. The preliminary work in the formation of the company is being carried out, for the cotton industry, by the War Organisation. It is admitted that although some of the large textile firms are favourably inclined towards the new undertaking, others are not very cheerful about it, as the mills in question are in the war zone and the political future of Alsace is not definitely settled.

DUTCH GRAVEL AFFAIR.

CONVEYANCE FOR MILITARY PURPOSES.

BRITISH ACTION JUSTIFIED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oc.. 16.

In connection with the gravel affair in Holland, Reuter authoritatively learns that the Netherlands Government admitted that if sand and gravel were used for military purposes, the passage through Holland from Germany to Belgium was unneutral and indefensible, hence the following figures justify British action.

Pre-war requirements for the upkeep of roads and railways in Belgium were 1,320,000 tons annually. This could be supplied four times over from the Belgian quarries which are known to be working to the fullest extent. Moreover large quantities are going to Belgium over the German railways and further large quantities are going from Holland. The Traffic on Belgian roads and railways except for military purposes is absolutely insignificant, therefore there is virtually no civil demand.

Gravel, on the contrary, to meet the enemy demands respecting roads and railways in the military area, trenches, dugouts and pillboxes is enormous. From January 1st to August 15th of the current year Germans imported into Belgium via Holland over three million tons and in the second half of August at the rate of five million tons per annum. Thus even the Netherlands Government's estimate of one million six hundred and fifty thousand tons annually as Belgium's civil requirements, which is grossly excessive, does not represent half of what has gone through.

ARTILLERY AND AERIAL SUCCESSES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 15.

A British communiqué says:—Yesterday's prisoners at Monchy le Preux numbered sixty-four. Hostile raiders eastward of Shrewsbury forest were repulsed. Hostile artillery was more active in the neighbourhood of Lens and Nieuport.

Our aircraft yesterday dropped one and a half tons of bombs on Ledeghem railway station and billets east of Lens. Three German machines were brought down and six driven down. Two of ours are missing.

Sir Douglas Haig's communique this afternoon says:—Irish troops made a successful raid north-west of Bullecourt. There was considerable hostile artillery activity during the night time in the neighbourhood of the Ypres-Staden Railway.

The British Admiralty says:—Our naval aircraft carried out a considerable number of patrols yesterday and encountered several enemy formations. We drove down two enemy machines. One of ours is missing. We carried out bombing raids on Bruges docks and Varssenaere and Houthave aerodromes, dropping large quantities of explosives with good effect. All our machines returned.

THE FRENCH FRONT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

A French communiqué says:—On the Meuse front reciprocal cannonading continued very lively in the region of the plateaux between Ailles and Craonne. On the right of the Meuse there were violent artillery actions north of Hill 344. German aviators last night bombarded the region of Dunkirk. There were several civilian casualties.

A French communiqué says there was violent artillery activity in region of the plateaux between Ailles and Craonne.

A French Eastern communiqué says a successful raid was made by British troops at Hamondos, west of Seres. One hundred and ten prisoners were taken and two machineguns.

ARGENTINE STRIKES.

TRAIN DELIBERATELY DERAILED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

BUENOS AIRES, Oct. 16.

There is a recrudescence of strike troubles. Railway strikers derailed a train driven by sailors, and three persons were killed and thirty injured. Four sailors were seriously injured. The Workers' Federation threatens to call a general strike if Government enforces the decree for resumption of railway traffic.

SWEDISH COALITION CABINET.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

Professor Eden, the Liberal Leader, is likely to succeed in forming a Coalition Cabinet of Liberals and Social Democrats, with a Liberal casting vote. M. Branting will probably be included.

The British Admiralty says that the mine-sweeping sloop "Begonia" is overdue and is considered lost with all hands. Also, the British armed auxiliary cruiser "Champagne" has been torpedoed and sunk. Five officers and fifty-one men perished.

REASSEMBLING OF PARLIAMENT.

FORECAST OF IMPORTANT BUSINESS.

VOTE OF CREDIT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 15.

Parliament reassembles to-morrow. Among the early business, Government is expected to ask for the extension of the life of Parliament for six months. The most important business ahead is the new vote of credit when the Prime Minister is expected to make an important speech.

THE IRISH CONVENTION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 15.

The Archbishop of Dublin, addressing the Protestant Synod, said that the Irish Convention had discussed the gravest and most controversial matters in a spirit of goodwill which had grown daily. He asked for prayers for the success of the Convention's task.

KAISER AND SULTAN.

IMPENDING CONSTANTINOPLE VISIT.

LONDON, Oct. 15.

Great preparations are being made in Constantinople for the visit of the Kaiser and the streets are being decorated. Prince Zia-ed-Din and Enver Pasha will welcome the Kaiser at an outlying station and the Sultan will receive him in Constantinople station, surrounded by Princes, and members of the Cabinet and other dignitaries.

THE KITCHENER LEGEND.

STORY OF A £10,000 INSURANCE AT LLOYDS.

Legends once well rooted die hard. Many people believe that Earl Kitchener survived the sinking of the Hampshire, and is either a prisoner of war, or, escaping in a small boat has reached some remote part of the world and is living in anonymous retirement.

The romance gained a fresh lease of life, says the "Daily Chronicle," when Mrs. Parker, a sister of the great general, publicly announced at Hastings last July her firm belief that her brother was alive and would one day return.

It is impossible to argue the matter. One can only believe or disbelieve. A measure of credence which business men attach to the story is to be found in a letter printed yesterday in "The Liverpool Echo." Messrs. A. Lefton, Percival and Co., insurance brokers of that city, say that a client of theirs wanted to know what rate could be quoted to cover the following risk.

That Lord Kitchener was alive on August 31, 1917, the onus of proof to be on the assured, and to be furnished within three months from peace being signed.

Lloyd's underwriters were prepared to accept £10,000 at 5 per cent., and the insurance, if that is the right word for it, has been completed.

The chances of Lord Kitchener being alive are, therefore, regarded by unsentimental brokers as 400 to 1.

MR. EPSTEIN'S REGIMENT.

The Jewish Regiment has opened a depot in Chenies-street, Tottenham Court-road, where Russian Jew recruits are served out with their full kit before being sent to the regimental training camp.

A fair number of Russian Jews have joined up in London and in the country, and hundreds of British Jews who are now fighting in the Army have asked to be transferred to the Jewish Regiment, but all these applications are being held over pending a definite decision as to the precise title of the regiment.

One of the latest recruits is Mr. Jacob Epstein, the sculptor, who joined as a private in mail week. He is 37 and was born in New York of Russian-Polish parents.

JIM LARKIN ON AN ISLAND.

Jim Larkin, the Irish Labour leader, left the United States for Australia in a steamer which was to make its first call at Auckland, New Zealand, but the captain, according to instructions, landed Larkin at Pago-Pago, in American Samoa.

Larkin indignantly protested to the American Administrator, who replied that he had no power in the matter. Larkin, it is expected, will return to America, as all shipping companies have been notified of the prohibition against his landing in Australia. If he did get to Sydney immediate deportation would follow.

He is virtually marooned in the middle of the Pacific.

An Athens message states that a German submarine torpedoed the Italian steamer "Bari" which contained Greek officials who were coming home *via* Switzerland and Italy. There is no news as to their fate. It is believed that the pirates knew that they were on board the "Bari" through espionage which is rife in Switzerland.

RIGA GULF FIGHTING

COMBINED GERMAN ATTACK

HOW THE ENEMY LANDED

REVAL THREATENED

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 15.

A Russian wireless communiqué says:—The enemy occupied Arensburg on Saturday. Their aerial and naval forces are supporting land operations. A squadron of enemy cruisers and torpedo boats attempted to force the entrance of the Irbee Channel, but our long range guns on Oesel island cover further movements into the Gulf of Riga. Enemy torpedo boats between Oesel and Dago pressed back our patrol boats in the direction of Moon Sound, but our reinforced naval patrols compelled the enemy to retire.

Landing Effected by Trickery.

Preparations for the landing which was undertaken by two divisions were made with most minute care. They included a clever piece of trickery, the enemy light craft succeeding in altering the position of the buoys marking the minefields between the islands and mainland and causing a number of Russian scouts to run ashore, thereby the warning that the enemy was landing could not be given.

The Islands as Zeppelin Base.

It is pointed out that the islands are likely to be on admirable base for Zeppelins against Petrograd.

THE PERIL OF THE BALTIC.

THE THREAT TO REVAL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 15.

The naval Correspondent of the "Times" says that the possible consequences of the present operations as regards Russia's position in the Baltic littoral and the whole front from Petrograd to Vitebsk and Mohileff cannot be exaggerated. Once the islands are in German possession, the shortened lines of communication will immensely increase the threat to Reval and will give the enemy virtual command of the Baltic. Germany's concentration of a considerable fleet in the Eastern Baltic not only threatens the Finland ports but the Russian fleet may shortly be in grave danger. Doubtless this contingency occasioned M. Kerensky's stern words to the Baltic fleet, "The Hour of trial has arrived."

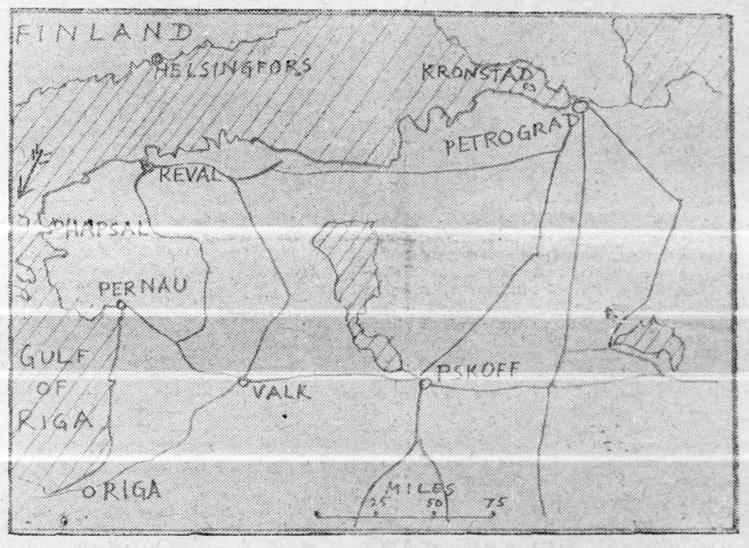
WORKMEN'S AND SOLDIERS' APPEAL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PETROGRAD, Oct. 16.

The Executive Central Committee of the Council of Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates has issued an appeal to the Forces vigorously to resist the invaders, promising to see that sacrifices are also made in the rear, and do its best to prevent the war from lasting a day too long.

Meanwhile the group of political undesirables who were recently expelled from Russia but allowed to remain at Helsing-



Map of the approaches to Petrograd. Opposite Hapsal westwards are the Islands of Oesel, Dago and Moon. The lines shown connecting Petrograd with Pskoff, Reval and Pernall are railways.

A NOTE OF DESPAIR.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 16.

Informed circles in Petrograd regard the Oesel and Dago Islands and the Gulf of Riga as lost. Nevertheless the value of Riga to the enemy will be small until the Western fairway of the Gulf is cleared which will be impracticable so long as forts on the Western peninsula of the Oesel hold out. The Russians destroyed the fairway two years ago by sinking the interned German craft laden with stone and cement.

RUSSIAN ALARM.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 15.

The entire press expresses alarm at the landing on the Oesel.

The "Bourse Gazette" points out that the whole situation in Russia is now extremely complicated. It speaks of the "unsatisfactory state of affairs in the interior," presenting a hitherto insoluble problem.

Another Bourgeois newspaper, "Retch", partially attributes the latest blow to the "unexampled frivolity of the political leaders."

The Socialist papers blame the Maximalists.

CHEVRON FOR OFFICERS AND MEN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 15.

The Press Bureau states that the War Office is arranging to issue a red chevron for officers and soldiers who entered the theatre of war in 1914 and a blue chevron for those who entered subsequently, with an additional blue chevron for each year of service. This ensures a special distinctive mark for those who have served in overseas war theatres.

fors by the local Council of Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates there have returned to Petrograd, while chemists and chemists' assistants have decided to strike owing to the refusal of their economic demands.

CANADIAN COALITION.

TRIBUTE TOS IR R. BORDEN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, October 15.

A telegram to the "Times" from Ottawa states that Sir R. Borden has completed the Coalition Government. Following the British precedent, it is proposed to form an inner war cabinet composed of four Conservatives and three Liberals. Public opinion throughout the Dominion is strongly favourable to the new Coalition as the most likely means of sinking differences and uniting the followers of both parties as one people while the war lasts. The "Times" in a leading article pays a tribute to Sir R. Borden's indomitable patience and good faith in securing this triumph. There is now good hope that Quebec will cease its attitude of isolated hostility.

SALONIKA FRONT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 15.

A British communiqué from Salonika says.—The Scottish troops successfully raided Homodos, south-west of Seres, taking 143 prisoners. Our casualties were slight. Our aeroplanes bombed a dump and train at Cestovo on the Doiran front.

THE CURATE'S TRIPLETS.

Mr. Alec Black, a trawler owner, has presented £300 to the Rev. F. Burgess, curate of St. James's Church, Grimsby, and Mrs. Burgess, to be invested for their triplets which were born in mail week. Members of the church congregation are also raising a fund in honour of the event.

HUN SOCIALISTS' BOMB-SHELLS.

"NINE-TENTHS OF PEOPLE WANT PEACE."

ARMY AND NAVY UNREST.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

AMSTERDAM, Oct. 16.

Herr Ebert, President of the Socialist Party in the Reichstag, presiding at a Socialist meeting at Wuerzburg, said that the speedy conclusion of peace was a vital necessity for the workmen of all countries. The policy of the mailed first after the frightful horrors of the war would disappear. If a ballot was taken, nine-tenths of the people would approve of peace. He declared that Michaelis' regime spelt the collapse of the present Government system in Germany.

Herr Scheidemann, referring to the naval mutiny, asserted that if the Government wanted to catch all those connected with similar incidents, they would have to prosecute three hundred persons simultaneously. Every day, he said, soldiers come to us with complaints and we have opened a special bureau to investigate these. Herr Scheidemann affirmed that von Capelle would go, but when, he asked, would Michaeli's follow.

Another account of the meeting states that Herr Ebert said Socialists favoured Alsace-Lorraine having "complete republican autonomy and constitutional equality with other Federal States."

OTHER CABLE ITEMS.

The strike of cotton-spinners at Oldham has been settled.

The imports from the 1st January to the 30th September amounted to £776,702,153 and exports to £283,091,686.

The import returns show an increase of £72,756,649, and export returns an increase of £14,700,150 over the figures for 1916.

An Italian communiqué says: We completely broke up an attack near Lokavac preceded by lavish artillery work

Applications for the British National War Bonds have amounted to thirty-eight million sterling in eleven days.

Great Britain has placed orders in Canada for twenty-two steel vessels, aggregating 150,000 tons to be launched early in 1918.

An Amsterdam message states that the Agenda of the meeting of the German Socialist party included several motions to reject war credits.

Mr. Lansing has declared that he is considering the question of the representation of the United States at the forthcoming Allied Conference in Paris.

A Monte Video, message states that a Presidential decree announces that the rules of neutrality will not be applied against the Allies.

An Amsterdam message states that Pan-Germans are campaigning in favour of the return of Admiral Tirpitz to the German Admiralty.

The dancer, Marguerite Zolle, known as Mata Hari, who was sentenced to death in Paris last July for espionage, has been executed.

Twenty-eight Norwegian ships were lost in September of which nineteen representing thirty thousand tons, were due to "events of the war."

An Amsterdam message states that the Central Powers have appointed the Archbishop of Warsaw as Mayor of Warsaw and the landed proprietor von Ostrowski as the Regency Council for Poland.

A feature of the London Stock Exchange on Tuesday was a spurt in Indo-China Steam Navigation deferred shares to twenty-five on rumours of working arrangements with the Peninsular and Oriental.

The Prize Court has condemned woo valued at £140,000 consigned to the Swedish Army but destined for Germany. The President expressed surprise that the Government Department of a neutral country should be thus employed.

Shortage of tea was acutely felt in London during the week end. Queues assembled outside grocers' and tea merchants' who restricted the supply to a quarter of a pound each. It is believed that the shortage is merely temporary.

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The Germans escaped from an internment camp near the Scottish borders, and eluded suspicion in their flight over the hills and moors to an isolated part of the Northumberland coast. Having secured sufficient food in the neighbourhood, they took the boat from its moorings.

The fugitives were nearly 200 miles out at sea when captured by a ship belonging to the Navy.

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PROCEDURE SAME AS WAR LOAN.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

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DUTCH GRAVEL AFFAIR.

CONVEYANCE FOR MILITARY PURPOSES.

BRITISH ACTION JUSTIFIED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oc.. 16.

In connection with the gravel affair in Holland, Reuter authoritatively learns that the Netherlands Government admitted that if sand and gravel were used for military purposes, the passage through Holland from Germany to Belgium was unneutral and indefensible, hence the following figures justify British action.

Pre-war requirements for the upkeep of roads and railways in Belgium were 1,320,000 tons annually. This could be supplied four times over from the Belgian quarries which are known to be working to the fullest extent. Moreover large quantities are going to Belgium over the German railways and further large quantities are going from Holland. The Traffic on Belgian roads and railways except for military purposes is absolutely insignificant, therefore there is virtually no civil demand.

Gravel, on the contrary, to meet the enemy demands respecting roads and railways in the military area, trenches, dugouts and pillboxes is enormous. From January 1st to August 15th of the current year Germans imported into Belgium via Holland over three million tons and in the second half of August at the rate of five million tons per annum. Thus even the Netherlands Government's estimate of one million six hundred and fifty thousand tons annually as Belgium's civil requirements, which is grossly excessive, does not represent half of what has gone through.

ARTILLERY AND AERIAL SUCCESSES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 15.

A British communiqué says:—Yesterday's prisoners at Monchy le Preux numbered sixty-four. Hostile raiders eastward of Shrewsbury forest were repulsed. Hostile artillery was more active in the neighbourhood of Lens and Nieuport.

Our aircraft yesterday dropped one and a half tons of bombs on Ledeghem railway station and billets east of Lens. Three German machines were brought down and one driven down. Two of ours are missing.

Sir Douglas Haig's communique this afternoon says:—Irish troops made a successful raid north-west of Bullecourt. There was considerable hostile artillery activity during the night time in the neighbourhood of the Ypres-Staden Railway.

The British Admiralty says:—Our naval aircraft carried out a considerable number of patrols yesterday and encountered several enemy formations. We drove down two enemy machines. One of ours is missing. We carried out bombing raids on Bruges docks and Varssenaere and Houttave aerodromes, dropping large quantities of explosives with good effect. All our machines returned.

THE FRENCH FRONT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

A French communiqué says:—On the Aisne front reciprocal cannonading continued very lively in the region of the plateaux between Ailles and Craonne. On the right of the Meuse there were violent artillery actions north of Hill 344. German aviators last night bombarded the region of Dunkirk. There were several civilian casualties.

A French communiqué says there was violent artillery activity in region of the plateaux between Ailles and Craonne.

A French Eastern communiqué says a successful raid was made by British troops at Hamondos, west of Seres. One hundred and ten prisoners were taken and two machineguns.

ARGENTINE STRIKES.

TRAIN DELIBERATELY DERAILED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

BUENOS AIRES, Oct. 16.

There is a recrudescence of strike troubles. Railway strikers derailed a train driven by sailors, and three persons were killed and thirty injured. Four sailors were seriously injured. The Workers' Federation threatens to call a general strike if Government enforces the decree for resumption of railway traffic.

SWEDISH COALITION CABINET.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

Professor Eden, the Liberal Leader, is likely to succeed in forming a Coalition Cabinet of Liberals and Social Democrats, with a Liberal casting vote. M. Branting will probably be included.

The British Admiralty says that the mine-sweeping sloop "Begonia" is overdue and is considered lost with all hands. Also, the British armed auxiliary cruiser "Champagne" has been torpedoed and sunk. Five officers and fifty-one men perished.

REASSEMBLING OF PARLIAMENT.

FORECAST OF IMPORTANT BUSINESS.

VOTE OF CREDIT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 15.

Parliament reassembles to-morrow. Among the early business, Government is expected to ask for the extension of the life of Parliament for six months. The most important business ahead is the new vote of credit when the Prime Minister is expected to make an important speech.

THE IRISH CONVENTION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 15.

The Archbishop of Dublin, addressing the Protestant Synod, said that the Irish Convention had discussed the gravest and most controversial matters in a spirit of goodwill which had grown daily. He asked for prayers for the success of the Convention's task.

KAISER AND SULTAN.

IMPENDING CONSTANTINOPLE VISIT,

LONDON, Oct. 15.

Great preparations are being made in Constantinople for the visit of the Kaiser and the streets are being decorated. Prince Zia-ed-Din and Enver Pasha will welcome the Kaiser at an outlying station and the Sultan will receive him in Constantinople station, surrounded by Princes, and members of the Cabinet and other dignitaries.

THE KITCHENER LEGEND.

STORY OF A £10,000 INSURANCE AT LLOYDS.

Legends once well rooted die hard. Many people believe that Earl Kitchener survived the sinking of the Hampshire, and is either a prisoner of war, or, escaping in a small boat, has reached some remote part of the world and is living in anonymous retirement.

The romance gained a fresh lease of life, says the "Daily Chronicle," when Mrs. Parker, a sister of the great general, publicly announced at Hastings last July her firm belief that her brother was alive and would one day return.

It is impossible to argue the matter. One can only believe or disbelieve. A measure of credence which business men attach to the story is to be found in a letter printed yesterday in "The Liverpool Echo." Messrs. A. Letton, Percival and Co., insurance brokers of that city, say that a client of theirs wanted to know what rate could be quoted to cover the following risk.

That Lord Kitchener was alive on August 31, 1917, the onus of proof to be on the assured, and to be furnished within three months from peace being signed.

Lloyd's underwriters were prepared to accept £10,000 at 5 per cent., and the insurance, if that is the right word for it, has been completed.

The chances of Lord Kitchener being alive are, therefore, regarded by unsentimental brokers as 400 to 1.

MR. EPSTEIN'S REGIMENT.

The Jewish Regiment has opened a depot in Chenies-street, Tottenham Court-road, where Russian Jew recruits are served out with their full kit before being sent to the regimental training camp.

A fair number of Russian Jews have joined up in London and in the country, and hundreds of British Jews who are now fighting in the Army have asked to be transferred to the Jewish Regiment, but all these applications are being held over pending a definite decision as to the precise title of the regiment.

One of the latest recruits is Mr. Jacob Epstein, the sculptor, who joined as a private in mail week. He is 37 and was born in New York of Russian-Polish parents.

JIM LARKIN ON AN ISLAND.

Jim Larkin, the Irish Labour leader, left the United States for Australia in a steamer which was to make its first call at Auckland, New Zealand, but the captain, according to instructions, landed Larkin at Pago-Pago, in American Samoa.

Larkin indignantly protested to the American Administrator, who replied that he had no power in the matter. Larkin, it is expected, will return to America, as all shipping companies have been notified of the prohibition against his landing in Australia. If he did get to Sydney immediate deportation would follow.

He is virtually marooned in the middle of the Pacific.

An Athens message states that a German submarine torpedoed the Italian steamer "Bari" which contained Greek officials who were coming home *via* Switzerland and Italy. There is no news as to their fate. It is believed that the pirates knew that they were on board the "Bari" through espionage which is rife in Switzerland.

RIGA GULF FIGHTING

COMBINED GERMAN ATTACK

HOW THE ENEMY LANDED

REVAL THREATENED

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 15.

A Russian wireless communiqué says:—The enemy occupied Arensburg on Saturday. Their aerial and naval forces are supporting land operations. A squadron of enemy cruisers and torpedo boats attempted to force the entrance of the Irbee Channel, but our long range guns on Oesel island cover further movements into the Gulf of Riga. Enemy torpedo boats between Oesel and Dago pressed back our patrol boats in the direction of Moon Sound, but our reinforced naval patrols compelled the enemy to retire.

Landing Effected by Trickery.

Preparations for the landing which was undertaken by two divisions were made with most minute care. They included a clever piece of trickery, the enemy light craft succeeding in altering the position of the buoys marking the minefields between the islands and mainland and causing a number of Russian scouts to run ashore, thereby the warning that the enemy was landing could not be given.

The Islands as Zeppelin Base.

It is pointed out that the islands are likely to be on admirable base for Zeppelins against Petrograd.

THE PERIL OF THE BALTIC.

THE THREAT TO REVAL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 15.

The naval Correspondent of the "Times" says that the possible consequences of the present operations as regards Russia's position in the Baltic littoral and the whole front from Petrograd to Vitebsk and Mohileff cannot be exaggerated. Once the islands are in German possession, the shortened lines of communication will immensely increase the threat to Reval and will give the enemy virtual command of the Baltic. Germany's concentration of a considerable fleet in the Eastern Baltic not only threatens the Finland ports but the Russian fleet may shortly be in grave danger. Doubtless this contingency occasioned M. Kerensky's stern words to the Baltic fleet, "The Hour of trial has arrived."

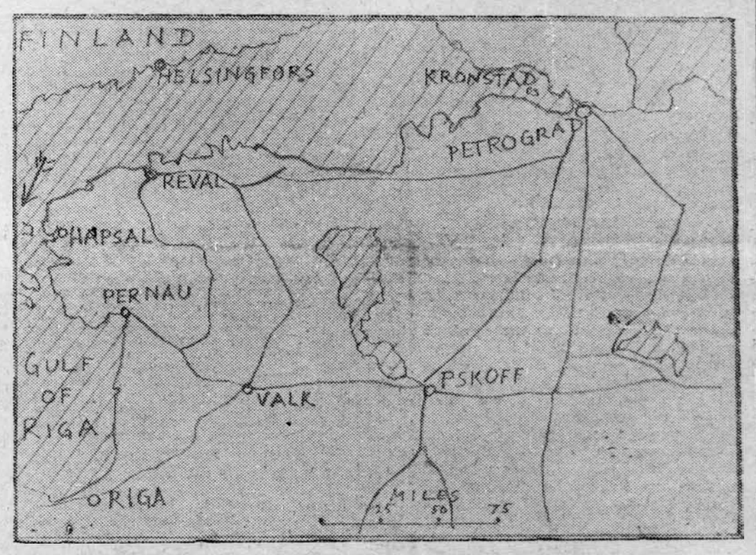
WORKMEN'S AND SOLDIERS' APPEAL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PETROGRAD, Oct. 16.

The Executive Central Committee of the Council of Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates has issued an appeal to the Forces vigorously to resist the invaders, promising to see that sacrifices are also made in the rear, and do its best to prevent the war from lasting a day too long.

Meanwhile the group of political undesirables who were recently expelled from Russia but allowed to remain at Helsingfors by the local Council of Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates there have returned to Petrograd, while chemists and chemists' assistants have decided to strike owing to the refusal of their economic demands.



Map of the approaches to Petrograd. Opposite Hapsal westwards are the Islands of Oesel, Dago and Moon. The lines shown connecting Petrograd with Pskoff, Reval and Pernall are railways.

A NOTE OF DESPAIR.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 16.

Informed circles in Petrograd regard the Oesel and Dago Islands and the Gulf of Riga as lost. Nevertheless the value of Riga to the enemy will be small until the Western fairway of the Gulf is cleared which will be impracticable so long as forts on the Western peninsula of the Oesel hold out. The Russians destroyed the fairway two years ago by sinking the interned German craft laden with stone and cement.

RUSSIAN ALARM.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 15.

The entire press expresses alarm at the landing on the Oesel.

The "Bourse Gazette" points out that the whole situation in Russia is now extremely complicated. It speaks of the "unsatisfactory state of affairs in the interior," presenting a hitherto insoluble problem.

Another Bourgeois newspaper, "Retch", partially attributes the latest blow to the "unexampled frivolity of the political leaders."

The Socialist papers blame the Maximalists.

CHEVRON FOR OFFICERS AND MEN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 15.

The Press Bureau states that the War Office is arranging to issue a red chevron for officers and soldiers who entered the theatre of war in 1914 and a blue chevron for those who entered subsequently, with an additional blue chevron for each year of service. This ensures a special distinctive mark for those who have served in overseas war theatres.

CANADIAN COALITION.

TRIBUTE TOS IR R. BORDEN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, October 15.

A telegram to the "Times" from Ottawa states that Sir R. Borden has completed the Coalition Government. Following the British precedent, it is proposed to form an inner war cabinet composed of four Conservatives and three Liberals. Public opinion throughout the Dominion is strongly favourable to the new Coalition as the most likely means of sinking differences and uniting the followers of both parties as one people while the war lasts. The "Times" in a leading article pays a tribute to Sir R. Borden's indomitable patience and good faith in securing this triumph. There is now good hope that Quebec will cease its attitude of isolated hostility.

SALONIKA FRONT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 15.

A British communiqué from Salonika says.—The Scottish troops successfully raided Homodos, south-west of Seres, taking 143 prisoners. Our casualties were slight. Our aeroplanes bombed a dump and train at Cestovo on the Doiran front.

THE CURATE'S TRIPLETS.

Mr. Alec Black, a trawler owner, has presented £300 to the Rev. F. Burgess, curate of St. James's Church, Grimsby, and Mrs. Burgess, to be invested for their triplets which were born in mail week. Members of the church congregation are also raising a fund in honour of the event.

HUN SOCIALISTS' BOMB-SHELLS.

"NINE-TENTHS OF PEOPLE WANT PEACE."

ARMY AND NAVY UNREST.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

AMSTERDAM, Oct. 16.

Herr Ebert, President of the Socialist Party in the Reichstag, presiding at a Socialist meeting at Wuerzburg, said that the speedy conclusion of peace was a vital necessity for the workmen of all countries. The policy of the mailed first after the frightful horrors of the war would disappear. If a ballot was taken, nine-tenths of the people would approve of peace. He declared that Michaelis' regime spelt the collapse of the present Government system in Germany.

Herr Scheidemann, referring to the naval mutiny, asserted that if the Government wanted to catch all those connected with similar incidents, they would have to prosecute three hundred persons simultaneously. Every day, he said, soldiers come to us with complaints and we have opened a special bureau to investigate these. Herr Scheidemann affirmed that von Capelle would go, but when, he asked, would Michaeli's follow.

Another account of the meeting states that Herr Ebert said Socialists favoured Alsace-Lorraine having "complete republican autonomy and constitutional equality with other Federal States."

OTHER CABLE ITEMS.

The strike of cotton-spinners at Oldham has been settled.

The imports from the 1st January to the 30th September amounted to £776,702,153 and exports to £283,091,686.

The import returns show an increase of £72,756,649, and export returns an increase of £14,700,150 over the figures for 1916.

An Italian communiqué says: We completely broke up an attack near Lokavac preceded by lavish artillery work

Applications for the British National War Bonds have amounted to thirty-eight million sterling in eleven days.

Great Britain has placed orders in Canada for twenty-two steel vessels, aggregating 150,000 tons to be launched early in 1918.

An Amsterdam message states that the Agenda of the meeting of the German Socialist party included several motions to reject war credits.

Mr. Lansing has declared that he is considering the question of the representation of the United States at the forthcoming Allied Conference in Paris.

A Monte Video, message states that a Presidential decree announces that the rules of neutrality will not be applied against the Allies.

An Amsterdam message states that Pan-Germans are campaigning in favour of the return of Admiral Tirpitz to the German Admiralty.

The dancer, Marguerite Zolle, known as Mata Hari, who was sentenced to death in Paris last July for espionage, has been executed.

Twenty-eight Norwegian ships were lost in September of which nineteen representing thirty thousand tons, were due to "events of the war."

An Amsterdam message states that the Central Powers have appointed the Archbishop of Warsaw as Mayor of Warsaw and the landed proprietor von Ostrowski as the Regency Council for Poland.

A feature of the London Stock Exchange on Tuesday was a spurt in Indo-China Steam Navigation deferred shares to twenty-five on rumours of working arrangements with the Peninsular and Oriental.

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STARVATION IN MONTENEGRO.

200 CIVILIANS DYING EVERY DAY.

Mr. Alex. Devine, head master of Clavesmore School, Winchester, who during his holidays acts on the Continent as Commissioner on behalf of the Montenegro Red Cross and Relief Fund of London, has received a sworn statement by a Montenegrin, who, as an American subject, was able to pass out of the country before war was declared by the United States. He states:—

"I visited Grahove on April 26, when saw 182 persons, women, children, &c., die in 12 days because of lack of food, there being no food in the country whatever except a mixture of grass and millet, and not enough of that. The people have eaten up all the dogs, &c., they can find; Niksich city is like this, also Drobnjoci, Piva and Kolasi, and all the people are in the same condition, rich as well as poor, as money will not buy food.

"I believe there are certainly 200 people a day dying of famine in the country. The Austrian authorities allow each person in Cettinje to buy 10 "dek" of corn-meal a day (about a handful), so the situation is a little better than in the rest of the country, where no such food can be bought.

"I believe that there are but two battalions of Austrian soldiers, one in Cettinje and the other spread around the country, in all Montenegro, and about 20,000 in Albania, Scutari, and Droc, which are all I know of.

"The Austrian soldiers in the country are perhaps more badly nourished than the people, and I have seen in the same villages above mentioned, myself, from March until May 2, 1917, 200 soldiers, Austrians, die of starvation in Cettinje alone. The men on the front are a little better than those in the interior, but there they are also dying of starvation, as from time to time soldiers return from the front in a starved condition. The soldiers talk to the population and tell them that they know the war cannot last more than a month or two more, as they themselves can get nothing to eat."

ENCOURAGEMENT OF RESEARCH.

LANCASHIRE COTTON COMPANY'S SCHEME.

The scheme devised by the directors of the Tootal Broadhurst, Lee Company (Limited), cotton spinners, manufacturers, and merchants, of Manchester, for the encouragement of research and education, was fully explained by the Chairman (Mr. E. Tootal Broadhurst) at the annual meeting of the company in mail week. The directors, he said, had decided to set aside £10,000 per annum for five years for education and research. In their opinion, the trades of this country had not been sufficiently allied with science, and in this respect they were behind some other countries. No doubt, others also would have learned lessons from the war and they anticipated a great demand from the various industries of the country for chemists, physicists, and other scientific men—greater than could be supplied—and they must, therefore, be prepared to produce some from the personnel they had. They could not hope to achieve satisfactory results without a staff of highly-trained scientists and technologists. But the company's education scheme took a wider view than the production of scientists and technologists. Some of these certainly they must train and produce, but the directors hoped by their scheme to improve the general efficiency of all their employees. As a step in this direction they welcomed the proposals of Mr. Herbert Fisher, President of the Board of Education, outlined in his speech in the House of Commons on the 10th of this month, particularly the abolition of the half-time system as it at present existed in the cotton industry, and the compulsory part-time education from fourteen years of age to fifteen—say, 320 hours in the year, or an equivalent of eight hours a week for 40 weeks. The proposals had caused some modifications in the directors' original plan.

FROM FACTORY TO UNIVERSITY.

In his speech Mr. Fisher said. "We do not desire to discourage voluntary effort. On the contrary, we believe that very great benefit accrues from the recognition on the part of employers of their educational responsibilities towards their employees. We believe that a great many more employers may be induced to start part-time schools connected with their own concerns in view of the general obligations created under this Bill for some form of continued education throughout the period of adolescence." The directors intended to follow Mr. Fisher's wish at first at the Bolton works, where they proposed to establish a works school, in which part-time instruction would be given by day during working hours. At different stages of the young employees' career they would select for further education those showing outstanding ability, and in approved cases give them whole-time education, followed by a University course. As to research, the company had its own laboratories, but the work of their scientists at present consisted mainly in ensuring regularity in production and solving difficulties which daily presented themselves. That portion of the sum to be devoted to research would be used to obtain fresh knowledge, and, as they could not hope to achieve any important results in a short period, they had decided to set aside, in good years and bad, for the next five years a sum for this purpose. They did not enter this scheme for research with any idea that they were going to make any great or startling discovery, but they were convinced that by patience and systematic investigation they would during the five years obtain knowledge that must be of value to the business, and possibly to the cotton industry in general.—"The Morning Post."

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POONA SEVA SADAN.

DISTRIBUTION OF PRIZES.

SPEECH BY THE GOVERNOR.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

POONA, Oct. 16.

Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Willingdon were present this evening at the prize giving ceremony in connection with the Poona Seva Sadan, which took place in the Ampthill Theatre of the Ferguson College, in the presence of a large gathering of ladies and gentlemen. Lengthy speeches thrown into a school programme of undue dimensions helped to diversify the proceedings to such an extent that darkness had long descended ere the final item on the programme, the National Anthem sung by pupils of the Seva Sadan training class, was reached. By this time, however, the infantile portion of the audience had begun to protest loudly and had one by one to be removed by solicitous mammas till only the hardier section of the grown-ups was left to see the business of the evening safely through.

Dr. Sir R. G. Bhandarkar welcomed Lord and Lady Willingdon to the function in a few words in which he traced back the growth of female education as far as his recollection went, some 50 or 60 years.

Rao Bahadur Dr. Shikhare having supported the previous speaker's proposition that his Excellency should occupy the chair, several girl pupils of the Seva Sadan gave dialogues, singing and harmonium performances, all of which were duly applauded by the audience.

EIGHT YEARS' WORK.

Mr. G. K. Devadhar, Hon. General Secretary of the Institution, next read portions of the review of the eight years' work of the Poona Seva Sadan.

The Hon. Mr. J. G. Covernton and Khan Bahadur Dr. E. S. Bharucha followed each speaking for a quarter of an hour on the excellent work accomplished by the Poona Seva Sadan. This was succeeded by the distribution of sixteen of the chief prizes by Lady Willingdon, the audience picking out for special applause those orthodox Brahmin widows, among the prize winners who had taken up the study of nursing as a profession.

His Excellency Lord Willingdon in bringing the proceedings to a close, said that he had to thank Mr. Devadhar for sparing him the necessity of a long address to them as he had only received his report at 4 p.m. that afternoon. Mr. Devadhar, however, doubtless knew the many speeches the Governor had had to deliver at the Legislative Council and therefore refrained from burdening him further. It was only left for him to say that he wished to congratulate them all, Mrs. Ranade, Mr. Devadhar and all their co-workers on the good work they had accomplished in advancing female education. He was not standing there to criticize, but he wished sincerely to say that it was very great pleasure to himself and Lady Willingdon to be present at such a function that day and to emphasize how enormous was the help which such an institution was able to give to the Government. He was aware that the institution looked forward to assistance from Government, but he thought that after the remarks of the Hon. Mr. Covernton, Director of Public Instruction, there was no need for him to say that the claims of the institution would meet with sympathetic consideration. He wished nevertheless, to congratulate the Seva Sadan on the good and valuable work it was accomplishing, and he wanted particularly to thank Mrs. Ramabhai Ranade and Mr. Devadhar for all they had done.

The proceedings concluded shortly afterwards with a vote of thanks to their Excellencies proposed by the Hon. Mr. Paranjpye and duly seconded.

TWO ESTATES FOR WAR SECRETARY.

Mr. Alexander Astley, an estate proprietor in Barbadoes, who died recently, has, the West India Committee learns, bequeathed his two sugar plantations to the Secretary for War.

The estates have just been sold, and will realise, it is expected, between £40,000 and £50,000.

Y. M. C. A. LEASES LONDON THEATRE.

The Aldwych Theatre, London, has been leased as an Australian Y. M. C. A. centre, which will have an up-to-date canteen and cinema, and a permanent orchestra. All men of his Majesty's Forces will be welcomed.

The Association hopes to be able to produce some small high-class plays; and if possible operas, with the help of Sir Thomas Beecham. All entertainments will be free.

THE COSSACK RACE.

ORIGIN AND HISTORY.

The revolution in Russia stirred national forces which were previously held in check by the severe laws of the autocratic Government, and amongst these elementary forces the ancient power of the Cossacks has come to the fore. This military race has played a significant part in Russian history, and now it is obvious that its destiny has not yet been fulfilled the Cossacks will have a decisive importance in present events. The Cossacks had their origin in outlaws criminals, and adventurers. Those who committed crimes in ancient Poland, those who found their position desperate and had no chance of leading a normal life, were either banished or themselves fled to the south-eastern part of Poland, to the banks of the River Dnieper, where on the steppes they could lead a free life with no one to lord it over them. Nevertheless, they were useful to the State, because during endless struggles they kept Polish frontiers free from the Tartars. They gradually created a separate race of their own; their language was Ruthenian and their religion Orthodox. Polish Kings granted them privileges and considered them as their troops. In the middle of the Seventeenth Century a Polish gentleman-adventurer named B. Chmielnicki became their "hetman" and ravaged Poland with fire and sword. This war of the Cossacks resulted in their separation from Poland and their subsequent union with Russia, on the condition that their constitution and freedom would be preserved.

PRONE TO REBELLION.

Once united with Russia the Cossacks spread far into the Empire. One of them, Yermak, made an expedition on his own initiative into Siberia, conquered it for Russia, and became a Rusisan national hero. Thus the Cossacks from their original abode between the Dnieper and the Don spread to South-Eastern Russia and Siberia. Hence there are in addition to the Don Cossacks Kuban, Ural, Siberian, and other Cossacks. But Russia, like Poland previously, often had trouble with them, and it is very characteristic that rebellions in Russia were usually started by the Cossacks. The Cossack Stenko Razin was a terror to all Southern Russia, and in the Seventeenth Century he invaded the entire country from Nijni-Novgorod to Astrakhan, before he was in 1671 captured and executed in Moscow. About thirty years later another chief of the Cossacks, celebrated in European literature, Mazeppa, joined the Swedish invaders against Russia, and at the end of the Eighteenth Century yet another famous Cossack, Pugachev, instigated mutiny, conquered many towns, and threatened Moscow with invasion. It was necesary to use a great army under the command of General Suvoroy to crush this rebellion.

A DEMOCRATIC PEOPLE.

Many privileges of the Cossacks were later systematically taken from them and the discipline of a regular army introduced. Nevertheless, many of their fundamental prerogatives and characteristics still remain. The Cossack population numbers about three million, and every man for practically all his life is a soldier. They have their own military organisation and their own law. They are essentially a democratic people, officers and men share their pastimes, and inter-marriage among all ranks is common. They are very proud of their distinctive race, A Cossack asked whether he was a Russian, said to me indignantly, "Indeed, I am not; I am a Cossack." The Cossacks are kind-hearted at home and savage in war, pillage and robbery being their element. I always found great hospitality in the Cossacks' "stanitsa." They offered food and drink with a cheerful smile, but on the plates were stamped Polish coats of arms, the silver was Turkish, and other objects had been looted in more distant lands during their numerous expeditions. Even two years ago it was possible to see in Warsaw Cossacks selling their loot. Their horsemanship finds no equal except in a circus, but their games are often as savage as their disposition. I remember how two vilages on the Don had a "game" of war in which all the men under forty were engaged in combat. Blood was shed on both sides, one man was killed, and several severely wounded. The elders from both villages were sitting together watching this astonishing spectacle, and it was only when one party set fire to the village that they intervened and considered that the spot ough to be stopped.

VALUE AS SOLDIERS.

The great value of the Cossacks to the Russian Army lies in their skill in scouting. Their instinct is wonderful, their alertness is highly developed, and they are brave and intelligent. The German soldier is always afraid to meet a Cossack singly, and the German High Command, contrary to the rules of international law, considers a Cossack to be no soldier; he is not taken prisoner of war, but is usually shot at sight. In reply to this the Cossacks apply the same treatment, and any German captured by them is at once made away with. Of all the Russian forces the Cossacks had the best chance of preserving their *moral* during the revolution, and as a matter of fact the revolution has brought nothing which could upset their usual equilibrium. The Russian Provisional Government allows the soldiers to choose their own commanders, such being always the tradition of the Cossacks. The Russian Government abolished the death penalty, but this, again, can hardly concern the Cossacks. They have their own ancient law, and they hang any insubordinate comrade themselves. The Cossack does not desert, because he has no reason for it; he has always been a soldier and will always remain one. This is why, during the revolution, when the entire Russian Army has been paralysed, the Cossacks alone did not change. They love war for war's sake, and political arguments have little value for them. They obey their "ataman" because from their childhood they were brought up under his discipline, and they will fight against any forces according to his orders. In fact they are the only real power now existing in Russia.

EMPIRE UNIT.

PATRIOTISM OF YOUNG NATIONS.

Speaking at the Eisteddford in mail week, the "Premier reviewing the war situation said:—

To-day we are engaged on the greatest national enterprise ever undertaken by this or any other land. I ask, in all solemnity, "Is there peace?" Peace amongst ourselves? Are we subordinating all tribal differences, all sectarian, political, and especially personal differences, to the common aim for the attainment of which our country is making such grim sacrifices? Unity is essential to victory and victory is essential to liberty. There are foolish and suspicious persons—and, may I say, none are so suspicious as the foolish and none so foolish as the suspicious—there are foolish and suspicious persons who seem to think that you cannot work together on some national object with people who disagree with you on other subjects without becoming a traitor to your principles. Men who think and talk like that are the bane and the burden of all national effort in any direction. A free people are in deliberation the most divided, but in action always the most united. (Cheers.) You may say, What about Germany? Germany has not yet come to her final strain. When she does she will realise the binding effect of freedom. In Russia had there been more freedom in peace there would have been greater unity in war. Unity in action is not the suppression of freedom, but its highest expression. (Cheers.) Here we are gathered at this national festival, men of all sects and probably men of no sect, men of all parties, probably including the latest, and men of no party. And yet there is no assembly in the world where you will find greater unity for the national purpose for which we are assembled together. (Hear, hear.) I dare also claim that in no assembly will you find greater unity for the prosecution of the great Imperial purpose to which this Empire has set its hand. (Cheers.)

PATRIOTISM OF NEW NATIONS.

What is the second great lesson of the Eisteddfod? That an intense love for Wales is compatible with the most fervent British patriotism. (Cheers.) Read the literature of the Eisteddfod for generations. As you would expect, it throbs, with affection for Wales, its mountains, its valleys, its rivers, its seas, its language, its songs, its literature, its traditions, its poets—yea, and its heroes. (Cheers.) But interwoven in that you will always find an unswerving loyalty to Britain as a whole, certainly ever since English Sovereigns ceased to make war on our nationality. There is a lesson in this for those who are concerned for the solidarity of the Empire. The idea that you cannot have many nations in the Empire is perishing of its own folly. The British Empire is one commonwealth but many nations. We have old nations like ours, a nation old enough to have seen the fall of many Empires, we have new nations like Canada, and it is a fact full of significance for the builders of the Empire that as the new nationhood of Canada, Australia, New Zealand, and South Africa has become more conscious and more clamant, so has the attachment to the Empire become stronger, firmer, and more effective. New Zealand, with a population half the size of Wales, of its own free will, sent to the aid of Britain in the hour of its deepest trial an army equal to the whole of our Expeditionary Force at the beginning of the war—(cheers)—and yet its local patriotism is as intense as that of England, of Wales, of Scotland, or of Ireland. Distinctive experience, environment, and character become more marked in a man's features as the years go by. As with men so it is with nations, and as generations go by the Canadians, the Australians, the New Zealanders, and the South Africans will become more easily recognised in the assembly of nations. But I predict that always the affections of these young nations for the Motherland, their pride in the improving federation of free peoples of which they form a part, will become deeper and stronger and more compelling as the years roll on.

A DAY OF GREAT EMPIRES.

This is a day of great Empires. The world has never seen so many and such powerful Empires confronting each other and rending the firmament with the tumult of the conflict. And—may I say?—the great Empire is essential to the security of freedom. One shudders to think what would have happened to mankind were it not that the might of the British Empire had been thrown into this struggle for freedom. I do not mean Britain merely; I mean the British Empire, with all it stands for, its resources, its power, its prestige, the million gallant men contributed by the Dominions and the Dependencies across the flood, as well as the many millions inside these islands. (Cheers.) Not one of those million men who had exercised such a profound influence on the struggle could have entered into it at all but for the fact that their Imperial interest and concern induced them first to consider and then to espouse our quarrel. (Cheers.) Humanity at the end of this war will know that it largely owes its freedom to the fact that the British Empire had proved to be a reality and not a sham. (Loud cheers.) But if this is the day of great Empires it is also pre-eminently the day of little nations. (Cheers.) It is around them that the greatest struggle for liberty centres; it is they who first accepted the challenge which will decide the fate of the human race for ages to come. (Cheers.) The destiny is interwoven with that of humanity. They have been overwhelmed for the moment by the legions of the oppressor, but not one of them has repented of its defiance or surrendered its independence, and the day of their restoration will also be the day of deliverance for the world. (Cheers.)

THE PART OF THE LITTLE NATION.

The little nation is for ever playing a decisive part in human history. Great Empires are necessary for protection, for security, for strength; the smaller nations for concentrated and intensive effort. The little nation is the small-holder, and the small holding is better for intensive cultivation than the great ranch. Do not let the grandeur of great Empires in action blind us to the fact that the greatest gifts ever brought to the dwellers of this earth have come through little nations. (Cheers.) Go to the Far West and there you will find giants of the forest which have defied the storms of centuries and now stand erect piercing the skies. You are overawed by the majesty of their strength, but they give you a sense of shelter and protection. There, however, it is the little trees which bear fruit, and the richest fruits that ever contributed to human delight and recruitment have grown on the trees of the little nations planted in the garden of the Lord. (Cheers.) Why, the greatest literature of England was produced when its population was not greater than that of Serbia and when it was considerably less than that of Belgium. Some of the most enduring masterpieces of the world came from a State whose area and population were less than that of an average English country.

UNITY OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE.

The historic ceremony we are now approaching comes down from the mists of the past, when another great Empire held sway over Britain. It was a famous Empire; it ruled the earth, and ancient and powerful nations trembled at its feet. But just when it had reached the height of its splendour the word was made flesh in a humble family of a tiny little nation. When colossal Empires are at war and the armies of any one of them are more than twice the whole population of Wales, I rejoice to attend the festival of a small people in the land of a great one. But, great and small, we are more than ever united. The British Empire is made up of many nations, some great, some small, but to-day we are one people, one in purpose, one in action, one in hope, one in resolve, one in sacrifice, and soon we shall be one in triumph. (Loud cheers.)

GERMANY'S EVIL CHARACTER

MR. LANSING'S INDICTMENT.

In the course of a spirited address the other day to the U. S. Reserve Officers' Training Corps, Mr. Lansing, the U. S. State Secretary gave a striking description of German character and the reasons for the American entry into the war. He said:—

For nearly three years we have watched the conduct of the Imperial Government, and we have learned more and more of the character of that Government and of its aims. We came very slowly to a realising sense that not only was the freedom of the European nations at stake but that liberty throughout the world was threatened by the powerful autocracy which was seeking to gratify its vast ambition. The President has said, with the wonderful ability which he has to express aptly a great thought in a single phrase, that "the world must be made safe for democracy." In that thought there is more than the establishment of liberty and self-government for all nations, there is in it the hope of an enduring peace. When the world is made safe for democracy, when that great principle prevails, universal peace will be an accomplished fact. No nation or people will benefit more than the United States when that time comes. But it has not yet come. A great people, ruled in thought and word, as well as in deed, by the most sinister Government of modern times, is straining every nerve to supplant democracy by the autocracy which they have been taught to worship. When will the German people awaken to the truth? When will they arise in their might and cast off the yoke and become their own masters? I fear that it will not be until the physical might of the united democracies of the world has destroyed for ever the evil ambitions of the military rulers of Germany, and liberty triumphs over its arch-enemy.

UNITED STATES IN DANGER.

And yet in spite of these truths which have been brought to light in these last three years, I wonder how many Americans feel that "our" democracy is in peril, that "our" liberty needs protection, that the United States is in "real" danger from the malignant forces which are seeking to impose their will upon the world, as they have upon Germany and her deceived Allies. Let us understand once for all that this is no war to establish an abstract principle of right. It is a war in which the future of the United States is at stake. If any among you have the idea that we are fighting others' battles and not our own, the sooner he gets away from that idea the better it will be for him, the better it will be for all of us. Imagine Germany victor in Europe because the United States remained neutral. Who, then, think you, would be the next victim of those who are seeking to be masters of the whole earth? Would not this country, with its enormous wealth, arouse the cupidity of an impoverished, though triumphant, Germany? Would not this democracy be the only obstacle between the autocratic rulers of Germany and their supreme ambition? Do you think that they would withhold their hand from so rich a prize? Let me then ask you, would it be easier or wiser for this country single-handed to resist a German Empire, flushed with victory and with great armies and navies at its command, than to unite with the brave enemies of that Empire in ending now and for all time this menace to our future? Primarily, then, every man who crosses the ocean to fight on foreign soil against the armies of the German Emperor goes forth to fight for his country and for the preservation of those things for which our forefathers were willing to die. To those who thus offer themselves we owe the same debt that we owe to those men who in the past fought on American soil in the cause of liberty. No, not the same debt, but a greater one. It calls for more patriotism, more self-denial, and a truer vision to wage war on distant shores than to repel an invader or defend one's home.

UNEXPECTED CRIMES.

I know that some among you may consider the idea that Germany would attack us, if she won this war, to be improbable; but let him who doubts remember that the improbable, yes, the impossible, has been happening in this war from the beginning. If you had been told prior to August 1914, that the German Government would disregard its solemn treaties and send its armies into Belgium, would wantonly burn Louvain, would murder defenceless people, would extort ransoms from conquered cities, would carry away men and women into slavery, would, like Vandals of old, destroy some of history's most cherished monuments, and would with malicious purpose lay waste the fairest fields of France and Belgium, you would have indignantly denied the possibility. You would have exclaimed that Germans, lovers of art and learning, would never permit such foul deeds. To-day you know that the unbelievable has happened, that all these crimes have been committed, not under the impulse of passion, but under official orders. Again, if you had been told before the war that German submarine commanders would sink peaceful vessels of commerce and send to sudden death men, women, and little children, you would have declared such scientific brutality to be impossible. Or if you had been told that German aviators would fly over thickly populated cities, scattering missiles of death and destruction, with no other purpose than to terrorise the innocent inhabitants, you would have denounced the very thought as unworthy of belief and as a calumny upon German honour. Yet, God help us, these things have come to pass, and iron crosses have rewarded the perpetrators. There is more, far more, which might be added to this record of unbelievable things which the German Government has done. I only need to mention the attempt of the Foreign Office at Berlin to bribe Mexico to make war upon us by promising her American territory. It was only one of many intrigues which the German Government was carrying on in many lands. Spies and conspirators were sent throughout the world. Civil discord was encouraged to weaken the potential strength of nations which might be obstacles to the lust of Germany's rulers for world mastery. Those of German blood who owed allegiance to other countries were appealed to to support the Fatherland, which beloved name masked the military clique at Berlin. Some day I hope that the whole tale may be told. It will be an astounding tale indeed. The day has gone by when we can measure possibilities by past experiences, or when we believe that any physical obstacle is so great or any moral influence is so potent as to cause the German autocracy to abandon its mad purpose of world conquest.

NO NATION SAFE.

I am firmly convinced that the independence of no nation is safe, that the liberty of no individual is sure, until the military despotism which holds the German people in the hollow of its hand has been made impotent and harmless for ever. Appeals to justice, to moral obligation, to honour, no longer avail with such a Power. There is but one way to restore peace to the world, and that is by overcoming the physical might of German Imperialism by force of arms. For its own safety as well as for the cause of human liberty this great Republic is marshalling its armies and preparing with all its vigour to aid in ridding Germany, as well as the world of the most ambitious and most unprincipled autocracy which has arisen to stay the wheels of progress and imperil Christian civilisation. It is to this great cause you, who are present here to-night, like thousands of other loyal Americans, have dedicated yourselves. Upon each one of you much depends. You are going forth into foreign lands, not only as guardians of the flag of your country and of the liberties of your countrymen, but as guardians of the national honour of the United States. American character will be judged by your conduct; American spirit by your deeds. As you maintain yourselves courageously and honourably, so will you bring glory to the flag which we all love as the emblem of our national unity and independence. If enthusiasm and ardour can make success sure, then we Americans have no cause for anxiety, no reason to doubt the outcome of the conflict. But enthusiasm and ardour are not all. They must be founded on a profound conviction of the righteousness of our cause and on an implicit faith that the God of Battles will strengthen the arm of him who fights for the right. In the time of stress and peril, when a man stands face to face with death in its most terrible forms, God will not desert him who puts his trust in Him. It is at such a time that the eternal verities will be disclosed. It is then, when you realise that existence is more than this life and that over our destinies watches an all-powerful and compassionate God, you will stand amidst the storm of battle unflinching and unafraid.

NELSON DAY.

CELEBRATION ON OCT. 20.

The Navy League (Bombay Branch) has issued the following:—

The Navy League has decided to appeal to the peoples of the Empire for the observance of the Anniversary of the death of Nelson on the 20th instant as a Day specially dedicated to the honour of the British Fleet and the Fleets of our Allies.

As the actual anniversary falls upon Sunday, 21st, it has been arranged that Nelson Day shall be observed this year on Saturday the 20th October and it is hoped this Day will in future be known to all subjects of the British Empire as "Nelson Day."

On the forthcoming occasion more than ever previously in our history the name of Nelson and the Nelson tradition will be honoured as the embodiment of the lofty ideals of the British Fleet. The profound gratitude of the British Empire will be expressed to our Navy and to the Navies of the Great Nations who are allied with us in the prosecution of the struggle for the preservation of human liberty upon the earth.

Never before has the might of the British Navy been so fully demonstrated to the whole world as it has been during the present War. For more than 3 years, in spite of the colossal efforts of powerful and resourceful enemies, in spite of the constant strain of keeping watch and ward over every portion of the Empire, the Navy is to-day stronger, better equipped and more effective than it was when the great conflict began. It has upheld and glorified the traditions handed down by the heroes of Trafalgar and has imposed upon this generation the sacred duty of passing them on unsullied to the generations to come.

With the terrible lessons of the struggle before us, in the face of much suffering and widespread sorrow, the historic appeal that "Britain expects every man to do his duty" is in these days more than ever significant.

Having set a course towards the goal of victory, let every loyal citizen of the Empire who believes in the efficacy of our Sea Power as the dominant factor in the War, give whole and unqualified support in the prosecution of the struggle to a sure triumph.

So thereby with full conviction in the justice of our cause, with implicit belief in the capacity of our Sailors and our Soldiers, with unwavering loyalty to our Allies, will this Great Empire once more secure under God that complete victory which shall guarantee into all time the advance of civilization and the peace of the world.

The Bombay Branch of the Navy League asks that in India we may celebrate Saturday, the 20th instant, in a befitting manner by public meetings, school demonstrations and the decoration of buildings by flags and mottoes.

By such means Nelson Day will bring more closely to the hearts and the thoughts of the people of India the real meaning of Sea Power.

A. M. KEITH,
F. G. B. HAWKINS,
Joint Hon. Secretaries,
Navy League, Bombay Branch.

MR. JUSTICE RATTIGAN.

WELCOME BY THE LAHORE BAR.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, October 15

At the Punjab Chief Court to-day, the Chief Court Bar Association extended a welcome to Hon. Mr. Justice Rattigan on his return to Lahore to take up the appointment of Chief Judge.

The Hon. Mr. Mahomed Shafi, as President of the Chief Court Bar Association, expressed his own and his colleagues' feelings of satisfaction that so high an honour had been bestowed by Government on a Barrister-Judge whose long connection, both hereditary and personal with their Court thus received well-merited recognition. Mr. Shafi traced the main events of Mr. Rattigan's legal career and dwelt upon his unfailing courtesy towards members of the bar and his solicitude for the honour and rights of their profession.

Mr. C. Bevan Petman, Government Advocate, added a few words of appreciation to those of Mr. Shafi, and Mr. Justice Shah Din spoke on behalf of the Chief Judge's colleagues offering him their sincere congratulations on his appointment and assuring him that in discharging the duties of his high office, he could confidently count upon their whole-hearted co-operation and loyal support.

The Hon. Mr. Rattigan in course of a felicitous reply said that in looking back to those days when he began his career as an advocate of the court, he could sympathise with all those who were now at the beginning of their career whether as advocates or as pleaders, and he could assure them that he would at all times be only too happy to do what little might be in his power to assist them, while he trusted that they on their part, would show that they were endeavouring honestly and honourably to prove themselves worthy of the Punjab Bar. He himself gratefully recalled the sympathetic and kindly assistance which he received from the judges who were on the Chief Court Bench at the time he came out and also from senior members of the Bar who were practising at that time. As regards his appointment to the Chief Judgeship Mr. Shafi had been good enough to speak in far too complimentary terms about his fitness for the post and if, he could feel that he could take credit for only half of the kind things which had been said, he would have confidence that he was not unworthy of the high office which had been conferred upon him. Referring to Mr. Shafi's remarks on the subject Mr. Rattigan expressed the unbounded satisfaction with which, whether he was then connected with the court or not, he would hail the establishment at Lahore of the High Court of the Punjab, and he hoped and trusted that that day might not be far distant.

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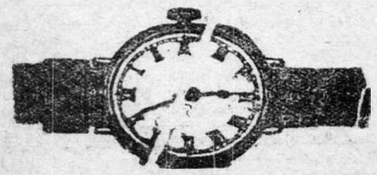

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It must have been a bold and resolute mind which could embark on the writing of a treatise on silver, dealing with the subject more or less in detail throughout its long history and in its many aspects and applications. "A period of many thousand years of man's activities," says the writer, (Mr. Benjamin White) in his last chapter "has been reviewed, and then, with the aid of the Apocalypse, an effort was made to pierce the future when time shall be no more." Comparison of the frontispiece and the last illustration in the book brings to our mind the same thought: the former depicts primeval woman and her children engaged in some domestic art—perhaps hardly germane to the subject—and the latter a Japanese silver and enamelled vase produced probably during the last decade. The impression left after perusal of the volume is that the writer is entirely at home in the greater part of it, but that in some chapters he walks on uncertain ground and is conscious of his own limitations. In the former he writes with the knowledge of an expert, sure, certain, and confident, one to whom the facts are as much a part of his life as the air he breathes; in the latter he writes with greater hesitation, as one who has gained his knowledge second-hand and has not a clear and complete view of his subject.

The contents of the book fall mainly under four heads—mining, preparation of silver, its use for coinage, and its application to the making of plate and jewelry. The chapters dealing with mining, the distribution of silver deposits in the earth, the places in which they have been discovered and worked, deserve all praise. The writer reviews the productions of Europe, Mexico, Central and South America, the United States, Canada, and Australasia with a lucidity and definiteness which can result only from intimate acquaintance and personal knowledge. Carefully compiled statistics give the relative output of the more important mines; and lest the mere statements of figures should prove to be dull, the romance—and in so many cases the tragedy—which has attached to the discovery, working, and development of silver mines is related in a way which fascinates and compels attention. In this portion the author has succeeded in achieving the object which he states in the introduction, "to combine entertainment with useful information."

It would be difficult to find another work which supplies such a vast amount of information on the silver-mining industries of the world. The great continents of the West have been richest in the supply of silver, Mexico producing no less than one-third of the world's output. The conquest of Mexico and Peru by Spain in the sixteenth century, and the consequent importation of vast quantities of silver into Europe, are carefully recorded. The history of the production of the United States and of Canada is set down in order the potential capacity of the latter country being hopefully alluded to—an important matter for consideration after the war: "Canada is to a large extent a *terra incognita*, and awaits eagerly an ingress of immigrants in numbers sufficient to develop its natural resources and to open up the vast field which lies open to the enterprising prospector." The story of the discovery of silver at Broken Hill, Australia, with its astonishing development—the production starting in 1885 with 35,000oz., and in twenty years exceeding five and a half million—is related with a vividness which seems to place it almost beyond the limits of romance.

The use of silver for money and coinage is discussed at considerable length. Due appreciation is shown of the artistic coins of Ancient Greece, and a carefully worked out chapter is devoted to their history. We should like to have seen the chapter on "Later Developments of Coinage" treated in similar detail; as it stands, we gain some slight information as to the coinage in England at one or two periods, but gain little insight into the progress of coinage in this country throughout the centuries. And of the coinage of other European countries little, if anything, is said. The writer, however, devotes a large amount of attention to the rupee and the currency systems of India, China, and Japan: these chapters are written with accurate and discerning knowledge and an added interest is given by a few well-chosen illustrations. In passing, it may be suggested that these chapters on the coinage and currency of the Far East would gain by being placed after those which treat of the coinage of Europe.

"The London Silver Market" forms a subject of absorbing interest. The romance attaching to it, the variety of business, the "fixing" of the price of silver, the reason why London controls, and should control, the world's business—all these points are stated or discussed in an easy manner which arrests the attention and shows that the writer finds a charm in these matters of his everyday life. A carefully tabulated statement showing the fluctuations in the price of bar silver during almost a century is accompanied by illuminating explanatory remarks which reveal the many and varied causes which affect the market. A chapter full of information is devoted to "Mints" in this country and the first Mint in America, and a further chapter deals thoughtfully with the difficult problem of bimetallism.

Thus far a wonderful amount of information has been given, with accurate knowledge and with a keen and sympathetic appreciation of the subject. This part of the work would have constituted a volume in itself, entertaining and instructive, a record of history and facts which would justify the title of the book. But when we turn to the chapters which deal with the manufacture of silver we are at once conscious that the author feels he is not on such safe ground and that he is treading paths which are less well-known to him. Of course it could hardly be expected that one short chapter on "Silver Manufacture" could contain such full information as would be supplied by a technical treatise; the descriptions of the various processes used in silversmithing, such as hammering, casting, chasing, and the like, though brief, are accurate. But the references to specific objects are frequently too vague to convey any information except to the initiated; a series of explanatory footnotes would here have been of great value. And it is unfortunate that the latter part of the chapter is marred by inaccuracies: "iron armour of the eighteenth century" should surely mean that of the sixteenth: the finest period of Sheffield plate was previous to the year 1800, and not the early nineteenth century; and is it true that the exact method of making Sheffield plate has been lost?

Two chapters are devoted to the "Varied Uses of Silver" and "Silver Plate". In the first, considerable attention is rightly given to the refined productions of classical times. Reference is made to the various "treasures" or finds, such as those of Bernay, Bosco Reale, and Hildesheim; the last-named, however, is in Berlin, and London owns none of it but has to be content with reproductions. This chapter is fragmentary and discursive, and marked by further doubtful statements. Has not the assertion long been abandoned that silver was thrown into the molten metal to improve the tone of church bells; and on what authority does the writer venture the statement that the grille of Barcelona Cathedral is composed of solid silver painted black to represent iron? The chapter on "Silver Plate" continues in the same style. The subject is, of course, too vast to be confined within the limits of a single chapter, however long, and the writer would have done wisely to refer his readers to well-known works on the subject. As it stands, the chapter is not orderly enough to suggest anything like a clear outline of the great production of plate throughout the centuries; it merely gives disconnected references to various objects in silver which have presumably come under the writer's notice, and is marred by several misstatements as, for example, that the seizure of church plate was not decided upon until the last year of Edward VI.

The volume is enriched with illustrations which assist the reader in tracing the path by which silver passes from the mine to the manufactured coin or piece of plate: some few are irrelevant and one or two unworthy. There are enough masterpieces of the silversmith's art in England, a few of which might have been illustrated to show the high-water mark of technical and artistic perfection attained by our own craftsmen; such are to be found at the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge and among the treasured possessions of the Livery Companies of the City of London. And the last two illustrations of Japanese silverware obviously made for the Western market might with advantage have been omitted.

To sum up, the volume is a substantial and valuable contribution to the study of the subject; the author, with the experience of a life-time, has brought together an immense amount of information which cannot fail to interest not only those whose business is connected with silver, but that far wider circle of readers who welcome all serious and painstaking efforts to add to the great aggregate of the world's knowledge.

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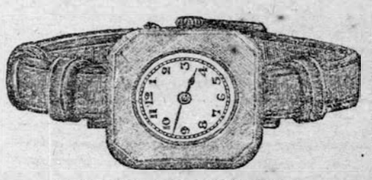
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THE WEATHER

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
SIMLA, Oct. 16.

Feeble western depression is approaching extreme north. Rainfall has been nearly general in Chota Nagpur and Malabar; local in Lower Burma, Bombay Deccan and Mysore. A few falls also occurred in Upper Burma and Assam. Principal amounts are:—Chaibassa two inches, Hazaribagh one, Mercara one and a half, Ahmadnagar and Bangalore one.
Forecast:—Decrease in Bihar and Orissa.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY COLABA.
Bombay, 15th Oct. 1917.
Means of observations taken at 8 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m. 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg Fahr	29.886	Inch
Temperature of Air	82.7	Deg.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	78.0	,,
Dew Point	76.4	,,
Relative humidity of Air	0.818	,,
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy—10)	4.0	,,
Maximum temperature of Air	88.1	,,
Minimum do.	78.2	,,
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	NE,E.W,WNW,N.E.	
Movement of Wind do. do	117	Miles.
Fall of Rain	0.00	Inches.
Total fall during month	13.32	,,
Do. do. year	96.97	,,
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m., of 16th Oct.	0.00	,,

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and height of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Mean Time depth of water is at Prince's Dock:—

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean time.		Depth on Still.		Day of Month.	LOW WATER. Bombay Mean time.		Depth on Still.	
	Oct.	h.	m.	ft.	in.	Oct.	h.	m.	ft.	in.
Tues	16	m 11	7	26	11	16	5	12a	15	8
		11	45a	28	1					
Wed.	17	m 11	37	26	11	17	m 5	29	18	3
							5	42a	15	5
Thur.	18	m 0	20	28	4	18	m 6	14	18	7
		0	9a	26	9		6	12a	15	4
Fri.	19	m 0	57	28	2	19	m 6	49	19	0
		0	43a	26	5		6	43a	15	6
Sat.	20	m 1	36	27	10	20	m 7	23	19	7
		1	19a	25	11		7	17a	16	0
Sun.	21	m 2	18	27	4	21	m 8	9	20	3
		1	59a	25	3		7	58a	16	8
Mon.	22	m 3	6	26	9	22	m 8	4	20	9
		2	54a	24	7		8	50a	17	0

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset, according to Indian Standard Time, during the ensuing week:—

Oct.	Sunrise:	Sunset
,, 16 (Tuesday)	,, 6h. 33m.	,, 6h. 17m.
,, 17 (Wednesday)	,, 6h. 33m.	,, 6h. 16m.
,, 18 (Thursday)	,, 6h. 34m.	,, 6h. 15m.
,, 19 (Friday)	,, 6h. 34m.	,, 6h. 14m.
,, 20 (Saturday)	,, 6h. 34m.	,, 6h. 13m.
,, 21 (Sunday)	,, 6h. 34m.	,, 6h. 12m.
,, 22 (Monday)	,, 6h. 34m.	,, 6h. 12m.

Phases of the Moon:—

	d.	h.	m.	
Last Quarter	8	3	44.3	a.m.
New Moon	16	8	11.0	a.m.
First Quarter	23	8	7.70	p.m.
Full Moon	30	11	49.2	a.m.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometers:—
The reading of the Standard Barometer in the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F. and to the level of the tide at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time, on the 16th October, 1917, was 30.062 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by .013 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 80 deg. F. all aneroid readings should be increased by .138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Tuesday, the 16th October 1917, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.
The Punjab.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is normal or in excess. Day temperature is in defect in the north and the east Punjab.
The United Provinces.—Skies are clear. Temperature is in defect in the extreme southern districts.
Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear. Day temperature is below normal in Rajputana; night temperature is in defect in the southern half of Rajputana but in excess at Jacobabad and Bikaner.
Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is normal or in defect. Day temperature is in defect; night temperature is also below normal in north Gujarat and at Bhuj and Neemuch.
The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear in the north-eastern districts of the reporting area and lightly or moderately clouded elsewhere. Humidity is normal or in excess. Night temperature is in excess at some stations.
The Konkan.—Mormugao reports 1.25in. of rain. Skies are lightly clouded.
The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Rainfall has been local in the Bombay Deccan; Ahmednagar has had 1.21in., Poona 0.51 and Sholapur 0.62in. Skies are lightly or moderately clouded. The air is damper than usual in the Bombay Deccan. Day temperature is in defect in the south Bombay Deccan and at Aurangabad.
General Remarks.—Rainfall has been nearly general in Malabar and local in the Bombay Deccan and Mysore, while some showers have occurred in the Konkan. Conditions are becoming unsettled in the south of the Bay of Bengal.
Local rain is likely in Malabar and some showers in the Deccan, south-east Madras and on the north Coromandel coast. A few showers are possible in the Konkan.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 a. m. on TUESDAY, the 16th of October, 1917.

STATIONS.	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity. 8 A. M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Total 1st June to date.	Departure 1st June to date.
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (15th Oct.)	95.1	73.0	51	..	0	—0.01
Jask	92.9	72.6	80	..	0	—0.06
Muskat	90.5	79.0	64	..	0	—0.18
Do. (th Oct.)	..	..	..	..	..	..
PUNJAB—						
Multan	93.8	65.9	74	..	18.13	+13.40
Rawalpindi	..	..	..	..	..	..
Lahore	88.1	62.3	80	..	26.78	+11.56
Hissar	91.4	61.1	61	..	29.64	..
Ambala	..	..	..	..	..	..
Delhi	88.6	68.0	62	..	28.31	+4.68
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	90.5	66.2	56	..	38.94	+14.16
Mainpuri	89.1	63.2	69	..	30.10	+5.94
Jhansi	88.8	62.1	60	..	43.68	+8.53
Cawnpore	87.2	64.1	70	..	45.34	+12.99
Allahabad	..	..	..	..	..	..
SIND AND RAJPUTANA—						
Jacobabad	96.7	67.2	58	..	10.28	+8.0
Karachi	87.1	72.8	89	..	4.24	—1.89
Ajmer	86.8	53.0	67	..	42.34	+23.30
Jaipore	91.0	64.7	33	..	40.43	+24.62
Kotah	89.8	63.6	53	..	55.24	+28.55
Mount Abu	75.0	60.2	39	..	12099	+68.47
GUJARAT KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj	94.0	67.1	40	..	21.32	+7.18
Dwarka	88.8	78.2	74	..	12.77	—0.92
Veraval	86.1	75.8	76	..	26.78	+9.72
Rajkot	91.1	65.9	59	..	35.40	+9.90
Bhavnagar Para	91.4	69.6	80	..	31.63	+11.81
Surat	91.5	74.3	87	..	53.57	+13.71
Ahmedabad	94.1	67.0	67	..	43.07	+14.20
Deesa	93.3	62.0	63	..	49.89	+20.68
Neemuch	87.1	60.2	52	..	65.68	+28.44
Indore	83.2	61.4	59	..	39.45	+8.64
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	84.8	62.7	71	..	55.97	+4.57
Saugor	86.0	63.4	52	..	50.58	+7.66
Hoshangabad	87.0	62.8	66	..	52.20	+5.95
Khandwa	88.0	68.9	83	..	33.93	+6.03
Akola	93.5	70.2	57	..	28.42	—0.94
Amraoti	89.1	70.3	64	..	23.68	—0.46
Nagpur	89.4	68.6	61	..	48.40	+4.17
Chanda	88.1	72.2	89	..	52.19	+3.64
Raipur	85.3	73.3	93	..	62.34	+17.14
KONKAN—						
Bombay	88.1	76.2	90	..	94.41	+24.69
Ratnagiri	86.3	75.5	80	..	108.95	+11.04
Marmugao	81.3	74.1	95	1.25	98.99	+11.18
Karwar	83.8	74.0	93	0.01	125.88	+11.02
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	87.1	68.0	72	..	17.05	—3.07
Ahmednagar	88.0	66.7	83	1.21	23.08	+4.07
Poona	84.8	66.6	84	0.51	21.88	—0.64
Sholapur	88.1	69.9	76	0.62	20.50	—4.49
Bijapur	85.9	69.5	84	..	22.40	+5.84
Belgaum	82.5	67.8	88	..	36.85	—4.24
Aurangabad	81.9	69.0	79	..	34.18	+9.21
Nizamabad (Indur)	90.8	70.0	75	..	53.48	+16.44
Hyderabad	86.9	72.5	73	..	28.56	—2.28
MALABAR AND CEYLON—						
Mangalore	85.7	75.0	87	0.45	125.48	+12.53
Calicut	82.6	76.7	100	0.18	87.70	—6.39
Cochin	85.9	73.5	84	0.17	79.54	+0.47
Colombo	80.9	72.8	95	0.33	23.83	—2.72
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	90.0	77.2	87	..	42.71	+15.94
Bellary	92.3	73.4	70	..	20.78	+7.73
Cuddapah	93.0	75.4	75	..	17.23	—5.13
Madras	90.3	76.2	80	..	24.07	+3.72
Bangalore	84.2	67.8	81	0.95	25.38	+1.80
Coimbatore	89 2	70.6	76	..	8.39	—0.32
Trichinopoly	91.1	1.4	79	..	21.32	+6.65
Negapatam	95.8	78.8	79	..	10.68	—2.98

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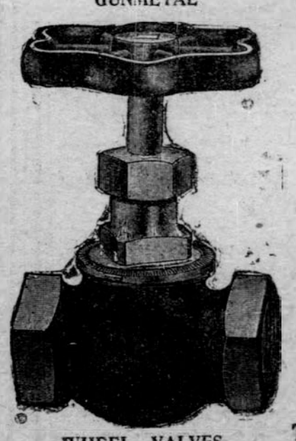
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In his great parable of the Cave, Plato describes how those few who had escaped for a while to look on the world of light outside, the world of Ideas, of the things which are true and are eternal, came back with eyes which had somewhat lost the habit of distinguishing things in the cave's obscurity; they might even incur the laughter of their fellow-cavesmen who were at home in their own perpetual twilight. This book is the book of a poet and a sage who has looked on the light of the Ideal; perhaps to some of the people of the cave it will seem foolishness; perhaps its judgments as to the facts of the world are to some extent mistaken. That upon which Sir Rabindranath Tagore here passes judgment is, indeed, nothing less than the mass of activities and tendencies and standards of value which constitute the modern world, the world into whose movement even Japan and China and the poet's own India have, for better or worse, been drawn. Every man who thinks at all has already formed some judgments of his own about these things; to many the poet's verdict may be a challenge.

The first impression of the poet's view of the world, as set forth here, may be a rather confusing one to an English reader; he will be aware of a general repugnance to Western civilization on its political and industrial side, yet he may remain in some doubt as to the precise grounds of the repugnance. Yet it would seem that all the elements in the view here set forth have their analogy among ourselves, and it is by resolving it into these elements that we can best understand it. We may believe, indeed, that while the poet's judgments spring mainly from his own temperament and his own spiritual sense, in his formulation of them and in his reading of the fact of the Western world he has been not a little influenced by Western seers and critics. We must think of Wordsworth and Ruskin in their abhorrence of the modern industrial world, the ugliness and vulgarity of its products, in contrast with a world of dignified simplicity which they saw in the past or passing away; we must think of Tolstoy, his repudiation of the very bases of our present Western civilization as selfishness and lust; we must think of the depreciation of "intellectualism," of material science, as against intuition and instinct, which has been fashionable in recent years; we must think of that insistence upon the evil of national antagonisms which has marked many writers since the outbreak of the war—Romain Rolland, Mr. Bertrand Russell, and others; and, above, all, we must think of the picture we have had set so constantly before us of late, the picture of the State as conceived in Germany—a machine organized for power, horribly efficient for its own task, soulless and merciless, in which men have given up their human individuality and freedom to become mere parts of a mechanism. Think of all these things in a sort of indistinct fusion, and one has the substance of the poet's view of the world.

In Sir Rabindranath's arraignment of the idea of "the Nation" some misapprehension may be caused by his using the term Nation instead of the term State. It is the State which, according to the German definition, is an organization for the purposes of power, and we may allow that the German definition expresses part of the truth. What constitutes a nation is not organization as a single State (although in certain cases Nation and State coincide), but a single tradition expressed in a common language, a common literature, a common body of customs and memories of things done or suffered together. A great deal of that national aspiration which we have to deal with in the suppressed nationalities of Europe or in India is really a desire to maintain the national tradition in its distinct character against alien influences. It is the nation, the great body of undefinable things which constitute its life, the country with whose visible hills or plains a thousand memories are united—it is this which men love and for which they are willing to die, not the mere State as an organized political system. And when Sir Rabindranath attacks the State, calling it the Nation, it is not merely an idiosyncracy in the use of words. Whilst a great deal of what he says applies only to the State, and not to the Nation, he also has in mind things which apply to the Nation rather than to the State. The dislike, for instance, of one nation for another, international hatred, is something much more primitive and instinctive than a conflict between States, something which has nothing to do with any political organization. No doubt when States are in conflict national feeling comes in too and gives its bitterness to the struggle. And it is a question what this feeling is worth. There are people who consider that all sense of national distinctions is a survival of barbarism and an evil. It is certain that national feeling, when it means hatred and contempt for other nations as such, is an evil. Yet if the variety of national traditions is in itself a good, if they each embody some peculiar elements of value, necessary for the full expression of Man, then the special love which we have for our own nation and country is not incompatible with our love for mankind as a whole. As men are, the good and evil in national feeling seem to be very variously mingled. But because in *some* degree the nobler element is found in almost all national feeling, that feeling, while it may make the conflict between States more mitter, may also in a way save the conflict from being as base as it would be if it were a mere fight between two organizations for power. If in some future state of the world the fights are fights between huge international commercial syndicates, that will be worse than fights between national States. Even when a man fights for his country because he loves it, and not because he believes it to be in the rght, that is not altogether ignoble. He is not fighting merely as the part of a machine.

As to the modern State itself, what are we to say of Sir Rabindranath's indictment? It is very much the same as what we say—of Germany. Only Sir Rabindranath does not say it of Germany in particular; he says it of all modern Western States—England included. Looked at from within, the British State does not present the appearance of an organization crushing individual liberty. A large part, indeed, of our people have small scope for spontaneous activity, for the development of personality; but it is not the State which confines them within a round of labour without joy; it is the economic struggle. Those who have the means and the leisure—the literary men, for example, of whom Sir Rabindranath speaks so warmly—do not find their self-chosen activities hampered appreciably by the State. But Sir Rabindranath, we must remember, is not looking at the British State from within. He is thinking of the way in which England exercises her organized power in regard to other peoples ,and especially his own people. And he seems to see all Western States alike acting everywhere to establish their power for power's sake or for the sake of material gain. He says a great deal in relation to Indian nationalism which we might be inclined to emphasize, as justifying the opposition to it on our side. He considers that young India's cry for political power is a mistake, that the way Indian nationalists would go is not India's true path. He makes no attempt to deny or minimize the fatal divisions of Indian society, the exclusiveness of castes, the oppression of Indian by Indian.

"When our nationalists talk about ideals they forget that the basis of nationalism is wanting. . . . When we talk of Western Nationality we forget that the nations there do not have that physical repulsion, one for the other, that we have between different castes. . . . And can we ever hope that these moral barriers against our race amalgamation will not stand in the way of our political unity?"

And the Anglo-Indian will, perhaps, underline such sentences as these. But if we are going to call in Sir Rabindranath as a witness we must not only pick out the utterances we like. He is, one divines, no admirer of the British rule. For him it would appear to be only the nearest instance of the Western State imposing its mastery for selfish ends by virtue of a scientific organization. And to the poet, mastery and science and organization are all three unlovely. We must think how a Germany victorious by an organization of irresistible efficiency would appear to us in order to realize how England—our England, that seems so different to us from within—may appear when all that is seen of it is, to use Sir James Stephen's phrase, a "belligerent civilization" imposing its will upon an alien people. We often justify our rule in India by its superior efficiency. Perhaps, in all the circumstances, that may be a justification. Only we must remember that if Germany were victorious its very efficiency would cause a shrinking of our sensitive fibres as from an inhuman machine. We say that we are in India to introduce the valuable things of our civilization. That sounds very like what the Germans say of their *Kultur*.

This is not to admit that the poet's view is just. It is not true that the public action of England as a State has been inspired simply by the desire for power and material gain. One hopes that increasingly a great moral ideal is becoming discernible as that which the federation of peoples included in the British Commonwealth are called to realize. On the other hand, it would be vain to deny that the love of gain are motives which have had their share in the building up of the British Empire. If we do not think the poet's view fair, we may allow that from his standpoint it is explicable.

That which really grieves his soul, one thinks, is not so much the rule of a particular foreign nation in his land as large characteristics in the modern world as a whole—the complexity and crowded hurry, which make it so hard to bring life to a harmony and find space for the old human charities and for the stillness of spirit necessary in order to reflect the beauty of the world. It may be that the past which he contrasts with the modern world is largely idealized. The love of power and the love of gain have been powerful in men's hearts since the world began. They operate as much in an Indian village as in London or New York. The trouble of the modern world is not in its new organization, but in the old selfishness which uses the organization. There can be no real cure for the evils felt by the poet which does not involve a change of heart.

As to immediate practical problems, the book does not give much guidance. If we ask what Sir Rabindranath would like to substitute for the present *regime* in India, or how the economic needs of mankind are now to be supplied without a complex industrial organization, we get no answer. It is enough that he indicates evils and dangers in the present system. It is for us to recognize those evils and dangers, and consider the way of salvation. That way cannot be found in going back to a primitive simplicity, any more than a man can save himself from the evils and dangers incidental to growing up by going back to childhood. The modern world by its science and its organization has enormously increased its riches, and we have good authority for believing that it is hard for the rich to enter the Kingdom of God. Yet we have the same authority for believing that there exists a spiritual Power which makes this possible. The more knowledge and means of command over nature man has at his disposal the more complex becomes the spiritual problem he is set to solve, but the higher in spiritual value the result if he succeeds.

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